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THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE DEMAND FOR A FURTHER TAX-CUT

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE expect and demand a further cut in their Federal taxes—this, many journalistic observers agree, is one unmistakable meaning of the four-years extension of authority given to President Coolidge on November 4. "In his election at the hands of 16,000,000 of his fellow citizens Mr. Coolidge naturally finds an indorsement of his policies as well as his personality," says the Democratic Boston *Globe*, which reminds us that he has made the lessening of the strain on the taxpayer's pocket-book by tax-reform and government economy the paramount issue of his Administration. By their ballots, then, avers the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, the people have given the President "a mandate for common-sense taxation." "Unquestionably there will be another drive for tax-revision and economy in government expenditure," says David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press Association, in a Washington dispatch, and he adds: "It's the biggest issue of the moment, next to an agricultural program." "Washington could begin to talk of nothing that will interest taxpayers more than reduction of taxes," remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.); and the New Haven *Register* (Ind.) hails as "encouraging" the active discussion of this subject so soon after the election.

"WELCOME, LITTLE SUNBEAM!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

In the business world, many of the correspondents assure us, a genuine boom is under way; and this "prosperity wave," according to the Washington bureau of the Newark *Evening News*, will be taken into account by the Administration in its proposed tax-reduction legislation. "One of the main arguments advanced in favor of expeditious tax-reduction," we learn from the same source, "is the statement of business leaders that it would help to maintain a period of prosperity lasting not less than two years." And a financial dispatch, commenting on a decline in United States Government bonds, explains that "liquidation in these issues is attributed to banks and large investors who are switching their investments into higher yielding bonds and sound stocks in anticipation of reduction in income taxes."

Altho Secretary Mellon, after a conference with the President has told the correspondents that there will be no time to put through a new Tax Bill at the short session of the old Congress, which sits from December 1 to March 4, many proposals are current which reflect the popular impatience for action in this matter. Thus Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Finance Committee, while agreeing that it would be futile to try to force a scientific tax-reduction law through the short session of the expiring Sixty-eighth Congress, suggests that it might be possible to have approved a "horizontal" 25 per cent. reduction of the taxes to be paid in 1925 on incomes received in 1924, this cut to be effective with the first or second payment, paralleling the reduction made in the income taxes payable this year. Mr. Smoot is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the Democratic New York *Times* as saying:

"It would be idle to attempt a general revision of the tax laws at the coming session of Congress, which expires March 4. The line-up in the Senate and in the House remains exactly the same as it was when the present revenue law was put through.

"If, however, the condition of the Treasury warrants it, Congress might at the coming session put through a reduction of 25 per cent. in the income-tax rates, effective all along the line. That may be done. We will know after December 15, the date of the last income-tax payment for this year, just how we stand."

With this statement as his text, the *Times* correspondent goes on to say:

"The reaction of the Treasury to the suggestion of Senator Smoot is not expected to be enthusiastic. Officials said to-night that instead of having a satisfactory basis for tax legislation in December of this year, it would be necessary to wait until December, 1925, before learning the facts essential to such changes. It is impossible to estimate the revenues until the new tax law has been in operation for that period, they say. With an uncertain outlook before them, they would probably be loath to sanction a further cut at this time.

"The revenue law of last winter sliced taxes considerably, and the taxpayer will benefit by these, even tho his temporary stop-

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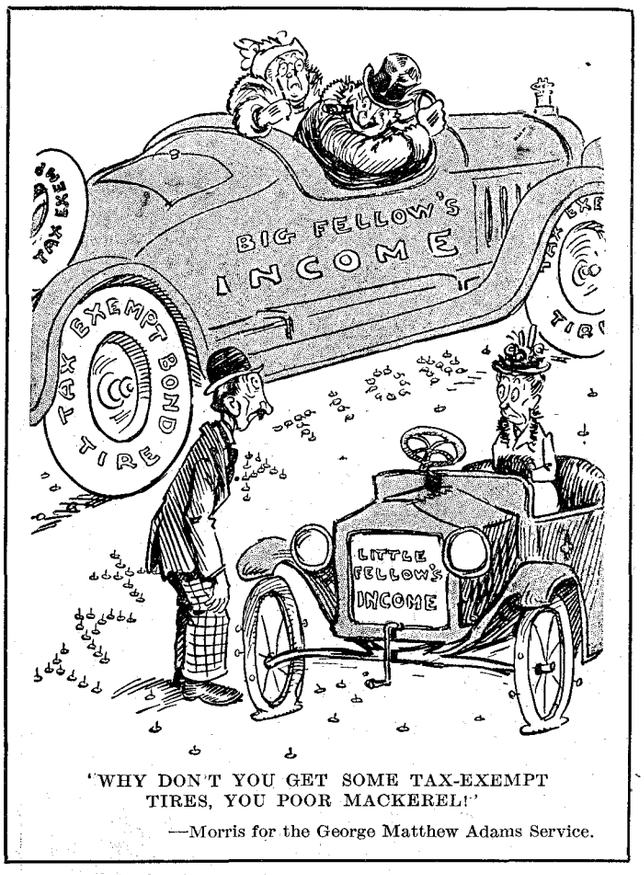

"WHY DON'T YOU GET SOME TAX-EXEMPT TIRES, YOU POOR MACKEREL!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

gap of the 25 per cent. reduction ceases with the last payment in December of this year. Rough estimates have it that the altered revenue law cut about $450,000,000 from the nation's taxes. Senator Smoot's suggestion of a new 25 per cent. reduction would mean another $200,000,000, it was said. Added to these is the fact that the Administration must find means to pay some $140,000,000 for bonus money when that law goes into effect next year.

"The possibility of increased pay for postal employees also looms up in the distance. It is understood that figures have been submitted to Postmaster-General New arguing that second-class rates are not now sufficient revenue producers, and therefore should be increased. Critics of this argument hold that if the rates are increased it will give the Administration an excuse to increase the salaries of the postal employees, thereby softening some of the bitterness caused by the veto of the increased pay bill by the President last winter.

"While the Administration seems definitely committed to the resolution not to deal with tax legislation for a year, this does not mean that independent efforts may not be made in this direction by members of the Senate and House who favor action as soon as possible—if not in the short session, at least through the medium of an extra one. Those who advocate a special session for tax work assert that as Mr. Coolidge stated upon the enactment of the 1924 revenue bill that he favored another revision at the earliest opportunity, this chance should be afforded without a year's delay."

"Unless the Administration is ready with its tax-reduction plans when Congress assembles in December, the Democrats and Progressives will take the initiative from them," according to Clinton W. Gilbert's Washington correspondence in the Republican New York *Evening Post*. Senator Borah is reported to be convinced that the issue should be taken up in an extra session of the Sixty-ninth Congress next spring. In a Washington dispatch to New York *World* we read:

"Publication of the determination of Old Guard Senators, with what was believed to be the approval of the President, to have no session of the new Congress until the regular date, a year from the coming December, has brought the progressive group into action.

"This section of the party—the Borah crowd, not the La Follettes—takes the position that the recent victory at the polls was because of certain definite promises made by the Republican party to the voters, and they are going to move on the President to persuade him that these promises must be carried out now.

"Otherwise they will become messed up with things political, for if the new tax measure, etc., is not started until December, 1925, it will be well into 1926 before the Congress is through with it, and by that time the Congressmen would be up to their ears in the campaign of that year.

"President Coolidge will be asked to call an extra session for next spring. A movement to that end has already been started.

"The object of an extra session would be to further reduce taxes and consider other legislation promised the people, including farm relief.

"Secretary Mellon, who in the last session of Congress launched the original Tax-Reduction Bill, is very anxious to revive the fight for his schedule of rates to induce capital into business channels, but he does not feel that an extra session is necessary. The day after the election he declared he would ask for a new tax law, but not at the coming short session. He did not indicate that he opposed an extra session. . . .

"The first steps toward convincing the President that he should call the Sixty-ninth Congress into extraordinary session for the calm, cool consideration of a constructive Republican program of legislation will be made in the near future after G. O. P. leaders of the Senate and House have had conferences."

In the meantime, remarks the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, "there are two things which it is feasible to do at this session, since they involve no alteration of existing tax-rates":

"One is the repeal of the indiscriminate publicity given to income-tax payments by Section 257 of the law of 1924. It would be a simple matter to restore the publicity section of the 1921 law. That section allowed inspection of the tax records 'only upon the order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary and approved by the President.' It gave access to corporation returns to officers of any State imposing an income tax, or to any *bona fide* stockholder owning 1 per cent. or more of the outstanding stock of a corporation, but it prohibited publication of information obtained in that way. It directed the posting of lists of the names and addresses of all individuals making income-tax returns.

"These provisions safeguarded public interests, but did not

FIRST THING THEY KNOW THE RABBIT WILL GET AWAY

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

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open the door to idle curiosity or to harmful prying into the business standing of income-tax payers. The new publicity section has been properly resented as an outrageous violation of privacy, with no benefit whatever accruing to the Treasury or to the community. The demand for a return to the 1921 law is wide-spread and powerful enough to compel action at this session.

"Congress could also pass a joint resolution for a horizontal rebate on tax-payments covering the business of 1924. Such legislation ought to take effect before March 15 next, the date of the first payment. Twenty-five per cent. was remitted this year. Treasury estimates sent to Congress next month will show what percentage can be safely rebated in 1925. .

"To that extent the mandate of November 4 may be executed forthwith by the expiring Congress, regardless of any of the normal legislative inhibitions of the short session."

Excessive taxation "is the 'key log' in the jam of business and industry that has lasted so long," declares Mr. Hearst's Baltimore *American*, which reminds us that in the case of an actual jam of logs in a lumbering stream, "once the key log is released the piled-up timber rushes forward to the mills to be transformed into buildings, furniture, and a thousand other things useful to mankind." In the case of American business, continues this Baltimore paper:

"The jam must break—or be broken. The movement against heavy tax-rates has developed to such an extent that it looks as tho President Coolidge would have to call an extra session of Congress to enact the Mellon tax bill or some other legislation along the same lines."

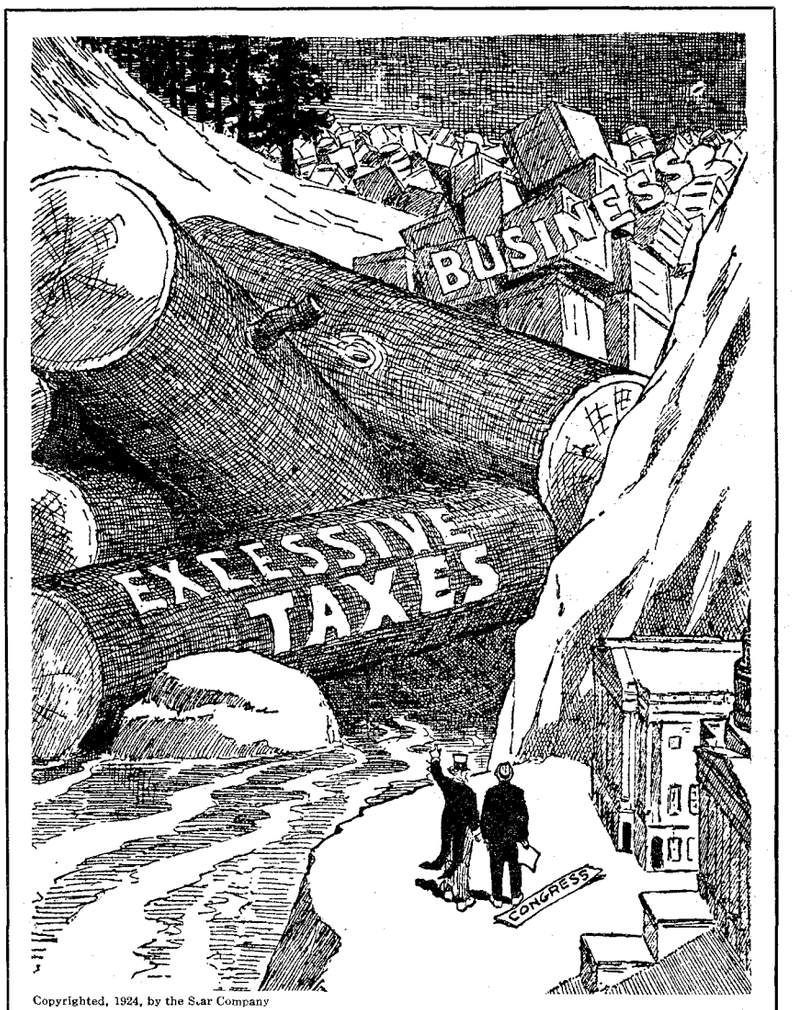
"I believe there should be a reduction in taxes," declares Representative Madden, of Illinois, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who adds: "If the President finds that reduction is possible, I am in favor of giving it at once. The best way to accomplish this is to keep the Government hard up, without too large a balance on hand." His plan for doing this is to give the President power to make a rebate to the taxpayers whenever, at the end of a fiscal year, there is a surplus in the Treasury of more than a certain fixt amount. The carrying out of this plan, several papers object, "would require rather complicated machinery."

When Mr. Coolidge does bring forward his program for tax-reduction, many papers remark, it will probably follow in principle the Mellon plan which he championed so strongly, but which Congress rejected. Says the independent Providence *Journal:*

"When the time arrives for the issue to be revived in Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury will have a plan for presentation that will doubtless be as logical and as worthy of enactment as was the so-called Mellon plan of the last session. In view of the decisive endorsement of the Administration in the election, it would not be surprizing if many of the votes that were cast against the Administration's tax-reform bill when it was before Congress last spring will be registered in favor of a similar measure whenever it is presented.

"Undoubtedly, however, there will be the usual appeal on the part of the opposition to unthinking minds. But it is essential for the citizens of this country to get a proper conception of the fundamental principles of taxation. If the incontrovertible argument that excessive rates of taxation defeat the purpose of taxation, whether the rates are applied to large or to small incomes, whether the taxpayer is an individual or a corporation, could once be instilled into the average man's mind, there would be a lessened opportunity for demagogs to appeal to class prejudices successfully. The sole purpose of the Administration is so to adjust taxation schedules that capital now diverted from industrial enterprises will flow back into normal business channels to the enrichment of every working citizen of the country. If this could be accomplished, every one would be more prosperous, the Government would receive a larger revenue because of increased earnings of all classes of people and this, in turn, would allow the Government gradually further to reduce the tax-rates."

A remarkable growth of popular sentiment for the revival of the Mellon plan is reported in a Washington dispatch from Robert Barry to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. But



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BREAKING THE JAM!

—Murphy in the Baltimore *American*.

the New York *World* gives the following reasons for doubting that the Mellon tax program will be enthusiastically received by the new Congress:

"Mr. Mellon's proposed method of cutting taxes was beaten not by the La Follette insurgents of the Northwest, but by Regular Republicans who did not care to go on record with a vote that favored some 6,000 taxpayers at the expense of some 600,000 others. Look at the vote in the Senate. Lined up against the Mellon plan were not only La Follette men like Brookhart and Ladd, plus moderate dissenters from the Regular creed like Curtis and Capper, but a long list of Regulars themselves: Brandegee, Fernald, McLean, Willis, Sterling, and a dozen others. The same situation was characteristic of the House.

"Now it is said that Mr. Coolidge's immense plurality at the polls will whip his party into line. But Mr. Coolidge's victory, having happened, is nothing like so strong an incentive to party unity as the argument for keeping the ranks closed just before a national election—and both Regulars and Irregulars were willing to break the lines wide open seven months ago.

"A conservative Republican membership has a clear majority in Congress. But, on the whole, it is the same conservatives who are back again, and there is nothing so far to indicate that they believe themselves the bearers of a new mandate on the Mellon plan."

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A COOLIDGE CONGRESS

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the discordant and hostile Congress that the President faced last winter, Calvin Coolidge has had another piece of his proverbial luck, it is remarked, in receiving not only an impressive mandate from the people, but a Congress Republican in both Houses. And this situation, strange as it may seem, is as heartily welcomed by Democrats as by Republicans. With "a working majority at both ends of the Capitol of the President's political faith," there comes, as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) puts it, the restoration of the American system of party government at Washington in place of the European innovation of government by bloc. This will mean, says one political writer, that "Mr. Coolidge may be able to put through his administrative and legislative plans over all opposition, and that he will not suffer a Congress as unruly as the present one which ditched his favorite measures and replaced them with their own." While Republican papers naturally welcome a Coolidge Congress, it is interesting to find representative Democratic papers rather pleased that since Mr. Coolidge was elected he should have a Congress of his own party. In the Sixty-eighth Congress, it is true, there was a nominal Republican majority, but in the Sixty-ninth, according to newspaper estimates, Republicans will have in both Houses a majority over both Democrats and La Follette Republicans. The figures, at the present count, show the Senate line-up to be:

Republicans (regular)	49
Democrats	40
Farmer-Laborite	1
LaFollette Republicans	5

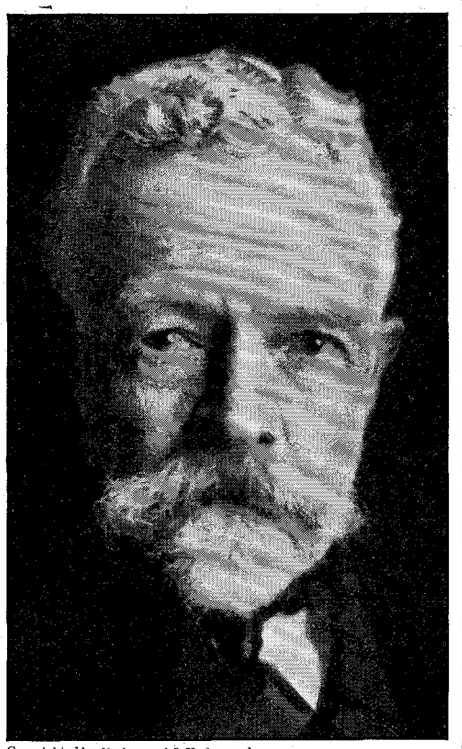
And the House, with the possibility of a few changes on recounts, will stand as follows:

Republicans	245
Democrats	185
Farmer-Laborites	3
Socialists	2

This Republican majority of 55 would, according to the New York *Times*, enable the party to hold control in spite of any defections on the part of fifteen or twenty nominal Republicans who are in the habit of "getting off the reservation." Party responsibility, in the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle's* opinion, "is better than mixed responsibility for what is done in national affairs." As another Democratic paper, the Birmingham *News*, argues:

"It is better to have a thoroughgoing Republican Congress working with the President than to have its allegiances all shot to pieces. Better to have a working Congress than to have a do-nothing Congress. Better to give Coolidge free rein and a fair trial. If he blunders and if his majority bungles, then Democracy can go to the people and hold him and his Congress absolutely responsible for the mess. There is indeed more hope for victory of the Democratic party four years from now than if it had power to heckle and bedevil the President through the next term."

And what impresses the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) is that "the conduct of the Republican party in Congress has been sternly rebuked, while the course of the President has been impressively approved." Leaders in the last session of Congress were able to assert "that they spoke for the people, and no one could prove that they did not." Well, continues the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "the people have spoken for themselves now and it has not been an endorsement of Congress, much less of its extremists, but of the President." And then, in President Coolidge's own State, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) makes the point that his "influence with Congress will be increased out of all proportion to the comparatively small numerical increase in the Republican membership." For a President who can roll up a hundred electoral votes more than he needs and a popular majority of 3,000,000 votes, "rises enormously in the respect of the average politician in Congress. Mr. Coolidge now has that very telling moral advantage, and because of it his Congressional leadership should immediately acquire authority and power." As the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* sees it, "the La Follette-Democratic bloc as it existed in the present Congress has received definite notice of dissolution." In the first place, Mr. La Follette's "prestige is gone," and when the Senate reorganizes he will lose his important committee assignments because of his open break with the Republican party.



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"THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS"

Henry Cabot Lodge, who died November 9, at the age of seventy-four, after thirty-one years continuous service as United States Senator from Massachusetts. An orator, scholar, and historian of note, he was in his later years acknowledged head of the Republican "Old Guard" and led the opposition to President Wilson's peace policies. His death hastens the reorganization of the Republican party in Congress.

Now that the Republicans have a workable majority, says the New York *Evening Post* (Rep.), all important committee assignments should be taken from Senators La Follette, Brookhart, Norris, Ladd, and Frazier, and they should be placed in a separate group with the one Farmer-Laborite, Senator Shipstead. Indeed, "in the House as well as the Senate the disloyalist and bolter, the malcontent and the personal agitator, should be shoved into the background."

And it is not entirely a matter of the radicals, for as Robert Barry points out in *The Evening Post*, the Coolidge triumph also means the shoving aside of the Old Guard Senators, who have dominated the party for the last six years. The argument is:

"The President has won 382 electoral votes on his own strength. The Old Guard contributed less than nothing. He can pick his aids on Capitol Hill. They will be his lieutenants. He will give the orders."

The decadence of the Old Guard, insists Mr. Barry, is a fact and not a theory, and in the Boston *Herald*, Clinton W. Gilbert points out that

"The strongest of the irreconcilables are gone. Senator Brandegee, who died this summer, was the backbone of the contest. Senator Lodge, by reason of his position as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, led the attack on President Wilson's proposal. Senator Knox, who furnished most of the legal ability in the fight, went earlier. Senator Shields, who was defeated in the primaries, was the chief Democratic opponent, because of his position on the Foreign Relations Committee, is also removed from the scene of action. Senator McCormick, also an opponent of the League, dropt out by the primary route.

"Senator Hiram Johnson is the only passionate opponent of

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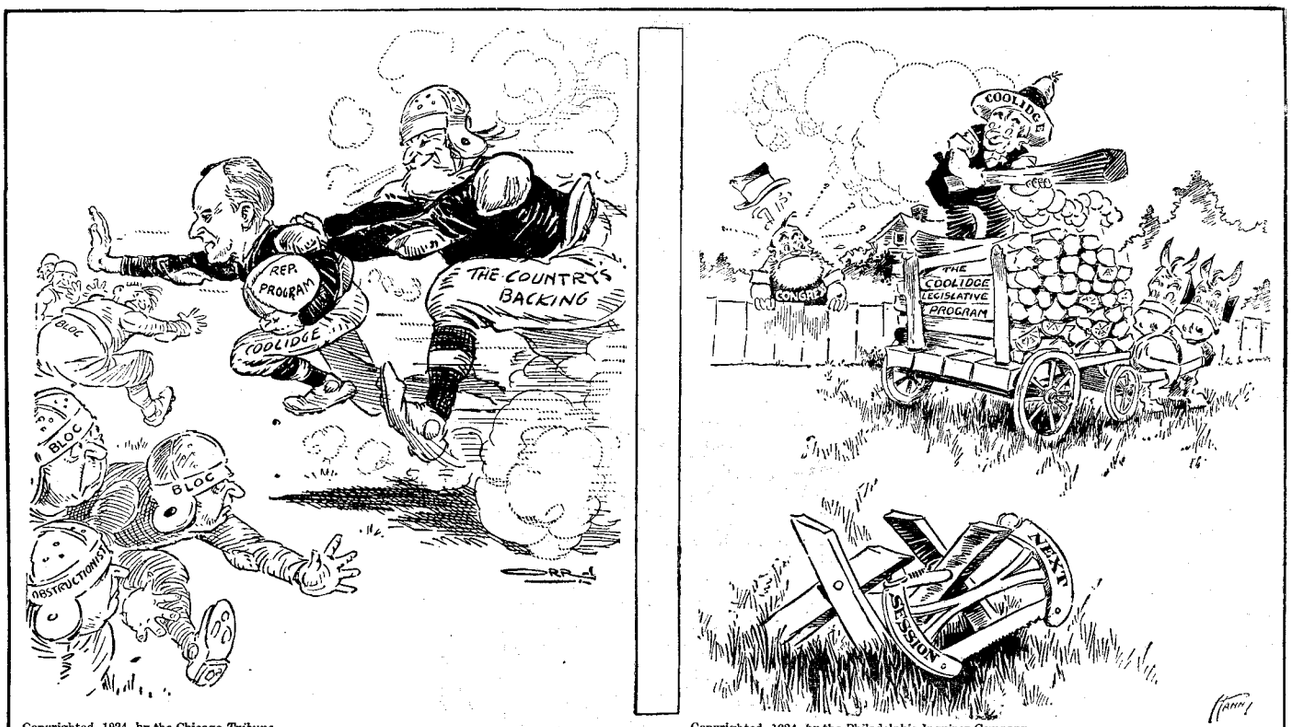

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GOING TO BE HARD TO STOP
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

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NOW THAT THE ELECTION IS OVER
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

WHERE THE ELECTION LEAVES THE PRESIDENT

the League who is left. Senator Borah, who was against the League, becomes Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, but he was more opposed to the Treaty of Versailles than to the Covenant. More than once Mr. Borah has shown himself to be in favor of cooperation with Europe.

"Entrance into the World Court probably becomes feasible. President Coolidge declared for this policy, and he has won a great victory. Senator Borah, while critical of the League Court as now constituted, is a firm believer in an international court of some sort. So great is the prestige of the President that the three Republican vacancies in the Foreign Relations Committee no doubt will be filled by Senators who will not stand in the way of the Administration's foreign policies."

The death of Senator Lodge not only emphasizes the passing of the Old Guard, but brings up the question of Republican leadership for settlement at once. In this connection, William Hard, the Brooklyn *Eagle's* political correspondent, acknowledges Senator Wadsworth's popularity and ability, but says he is not a harmonizer. Moreover, he comes from the East, while the general feeling is that the West deserves recognition. Then "Moses of New Hampshire is amazingly clever, deeply learned, an admirable Latinist, a flashing wit," who "might be elected leader because of his surpassing combination of intellectual cleverness, plus practical political adroitness"—qualities that may have had some bearing on the success of Republican Senatorial candidacies, as Mr. Moses is chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee—if he were not handicapped by coming from New England. Senator Borah comes from the West, but probably would not care for the detail work going with the leadership. Senator Cummins is rather old for active leadership, according to Mr. Hard, while Lenroot has been too close to La Follette. Curtis of Kansas, the present "whip," may be promoted to leadership, altho some Republicans think his excellence in his present task demands his retention there. Mr. Hard suggests that Senator Fess of Ohio would meet all objections and would be satisfactory to the President. Another suggested possibility is Senator Watson of Indiana, and there are suggestions that as Senator Warren of Wyoming now becomes the Senior Senator he might be given the titular leadership with some one else to do the hard work. As Speaker Gillette moves up from the House of Representatives, after being strongly supported by the Administration in his campaign, political writers suggest that he may be the Administration's candidate for the leadership and, if not, will probably be the Administration's spokesman on the floor. But there may be a Senator even closer to the President, for William M. Butler, one of the original Coolidge men and chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to fill out Senator Lodge's unfinished term.

Writers in both Republican and Democratic papers suggest that the most important group in the new Senate will be the "moderate progressives," among whom Charles Michelson of the New York *World* names "Borah, Hiram Johnson, Howell, Couzens, Capper, and Norbeck, of the present Congress, Schall who defeated Magnus Johnson, and McMaster, who takes Sterling's place." To this list the Manchester *Union* adds McNary of Oregon, Moses of New Hampshire, and Green of Vermont. The *World* writer is inclined to think that President Coolidge is likely to cooperate with this group.

But at least one Republican paper, the Columbus *Dispatch*, is "not so sure that the predictions of a controlling majority disposed to follow the President's leadership are justified by the facts." The Ohio paper feels convinced that the old days of strong party feeling and strict party discipline are no longer with us. It recalls that President Coolidge's wishes at the last session were disregarded by both regular and radical members of the national legislature. And it remarks:

"We have not as yet seen the evidence that this go-as-you-individually-please spirit has been killed out of Congress by the recent campaign and its results. Extremely few of the go-as-you-please members, or of the go-as-Bob-pleases group, were defeated for either renomination or reelection. What they will do when the new Congress meets we shall learn only by waiting and watching. Public opinion in their individual districts and States will have to make itself very definitely and powerfully felt if their conflicts with Administration policies in 1925 and 1926 are to be any less frequent than they were in 1923 and 1924."

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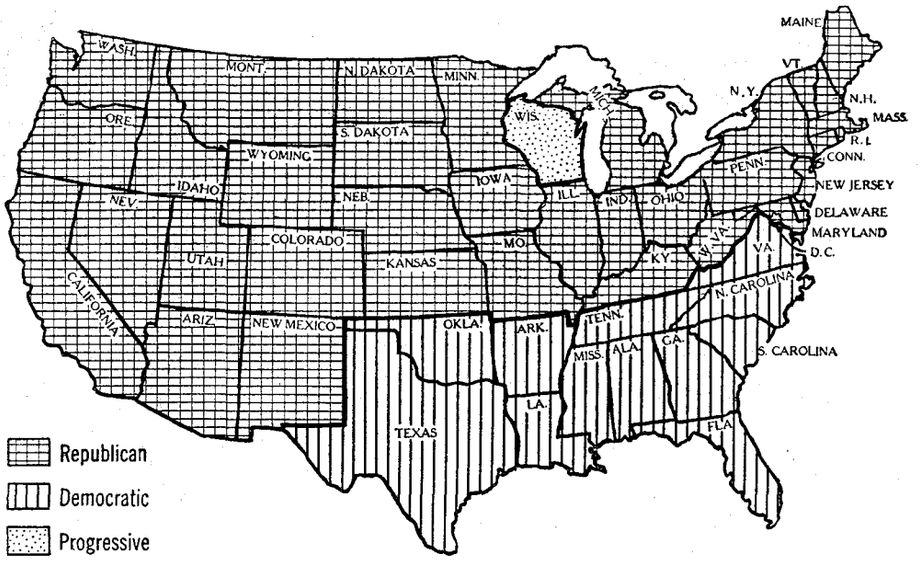
ACCURACY OF "THE DIGEST'S" BIG POLL

THE LARGEST PRESIDENTIAL POLL ever attempted has also proved "by far the most accurate," with its "absolute honesty of purpose and method" more than vindicated by the election returns. It revealed the results with "uncanny accuracy," it "predicted with almost arithmetical precision the number of votes to be received by each of the Presidential candidates in the Electoral College," and the nation's state of mind "was faithfully pictured in its post-card returns." These are typical comments, from both Republican and Democratic sources, on the success of THE DIGEST'S Presidential poll of the nation. A Southern editor adds that the affair, instigated to sway the uncertain voters of the country. The results show that the poll was indicative to a remarkable degree. . . . The DIGEST poll was the most remarkable enterprise of its kind ever attempted." Under the headline, "Straw-Vote Vindications," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* expresses its editorial belief that "Those who believe in straw-votes will take renewed confidence from the manner in which the election returns have borne out the story which the LITERARY DIGEST pre-election poll told before the actual balloting began." The Buffalo *Evening Times*, edited and published by Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman for New York, adds that even the matter of forecasting the popular vote, "where there is a wider margin for possible errors," THE LITERARY DIGEST "made good," coming "surprizingly close to the actual result." A good-natured, if slightly left-handed, compliment is added by the Miami (Fla.) *Herald*, in a paragraph, running:

"One of the worst features of the election is the way THE LITERARY DIGEST will crow about its straw ballot."

Without too much attention to "crowing," it may be observed that the poll has been proved even more accurate than its stanchest defenders hoped. Its tabulated figures correctly presaged the result in all but two of the forty-eight States. The poll in both these States, Oklahoma and Kentucky, was so close that the result might have been considered doubtful, and was so labeled in the case of Oklahoma. Taking the country as a whole, the final DIGEST tabulation gave Mr. Coolidge 379 electoral votes. As a matter of fact, he receives 382. Mr. Davis was credited with 139 votes, whereas he receives only 136, and it was indicated that Mr. La Follette would receive a much larger popular vote than he was given in the election. In the case of these three minor errors, it will be observed the Republican candidate is the only one who has any justifiable complaint that his full electoral strength was not revealed by the poll. The strength of both Progressives and Democrats was slightly overestimated, even in the face of wide-spread complaints from both these parties that THE DIGEST'S ballots were going predominantly to Republican voters. THE DIGEST, of course, had no advance information whatever as to the politics of those who received its ballots, and the results of the election verify its impartiality.



THE ELECTION AS DECIDED BY 30,000,000 VOTES

Only the "Solid South" and Mr. La Follette's stronghold, Wisconsin, survived the Republican deluge. Compare this map with the one on opposite page.

results of the election surprized him by coming so close to THE DIGEST'S forecast as to give the poll an effect of "almost frightful precision." The next most accurate national poll, that by which THE DIGEST forecast the Republican victory of 1920, averaged a 10 per cent. margin of error in the Republican vote throughout the country. The present poll, by comparison with the election returns, reveals the astonishingly small variation of only a little more than 1 per cent. in Mr. Coolidge's vote.

Democratic publicists and editors, naturally doubtful throughout the poll's progress of its indication of a huge Coolidge majority, have shown sportsmanlike spirit in being among the first to acknowledge its precision as proved by the election. "The straw-vote of THE LITERARY DIGEST has been vindicated by the action of the voters," observes the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*. "It would be quite excusable if it should say 'I told you so' to its critics." The results of the election "certainly have established conclusively," announces the editor of the Chattanooga *News*, "that the figures THE DIGEST printed were not propaganda, but prediction of an excellence seldom equaled." This editor, who explains that he has "never had much sympathy with the efforts of the Democratic National Committee's spokesmen to impugn the motives of THE DIGEST in taking a nation-wide Presidential poll," concludes: "We trust that idle statement-issuers of the parties will heed the lesson of this campaign in so far as attacking the motives and methods of a real poll is concerned." Another Southern editor writes in a leading editorial in the Houston (Texas) *Post-Dispatch:* "THE LITERARY DIGEST has the laugh on the politicians who were denouncing its straw poll as a framed

In the matter of the popular vote polled in the election, as compared with the vote of the poll, an interesting division is shown by percentages. The following table is based upon the vote as counted up to November 13:

	Digest Poll Percentage	*Election Percentage*	*Difference Percentage*
Coolidge	56.50	55.21	+1.29
Davis	21.18	29.05	−7.87
La Follette	21.31	15.74	+5.57
Minors	1.01		

It will be seen that the division of the popular vote as between Mr. Davis and Mr. La Follette shows a considerable variation from the poll, and, in fact, it is maintained by a number of commentators, Republican, Democratic, and Progressive, that

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there was a serious break in the Progressive ranks just before the election. Labor leaders throughout the country, and particularly in New York and Illinois, turned from La Follette to Davis, less than a week before the election, carrying with them, according to various estimates, anywhere from a few tens of thousands to millions of votes. As for California, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur writes us in a letter dated November 10:

"A large proportion of the DIGEST votes came in two or three weeks before the election, and up to that time I think represented fairly the sentiment in California, but a campaign of education was carried on and the vote toward the last swung strongly to President Coolidge."

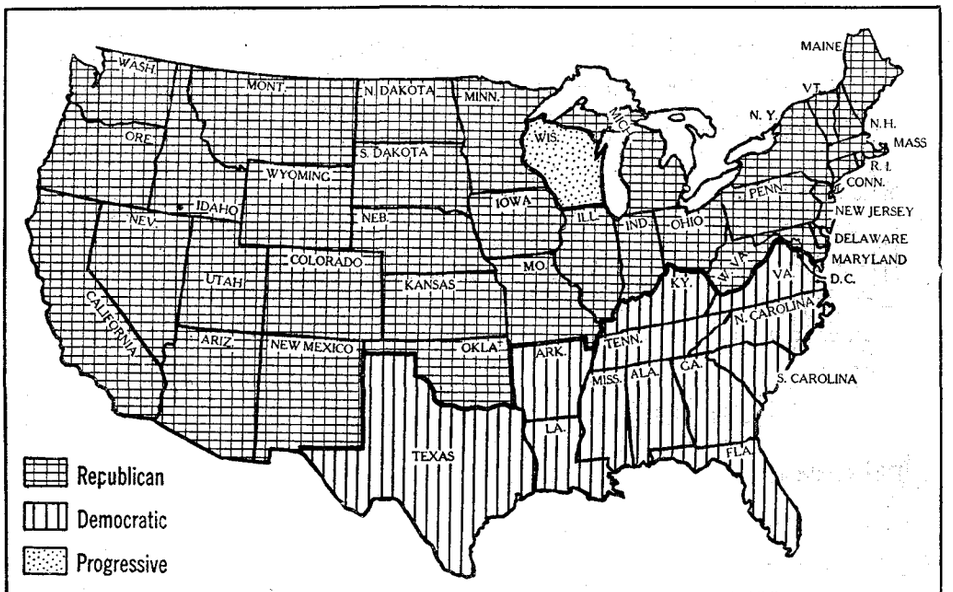
Some La Follette adherents explain, in the same general way, the nation-wide failure of the La Follette vote to come up to expectations. The two older parties, they argue, were equipped with funds, machinery, and speakers, to make an intensive campaign, which, coupled with the growing conviction that La Follette had no chance to carry more than a few States anyway, resulted in something like a stampede into the other camps — especially into the Democratic camp.

Criticism of this latest, largest and—as it proved—most accurate of DIGEST polls, included the allegation, on the one hand, that the DIGEST readers did not present a true cross-section of the country. This was balanced by protests, on the other hand, from many readers who did not receive ballots. In gathering the 15,000,000 names for the poll, it had to be frequently explained, the DIGEST subscription list was not included as a unit, but DIGEST readers had to take their chances with other citizens in the distribution of the ballots. Even the huge mailing-list, of course, did not measure up to half the voting strength revealed by the country in the election. The charge that the whole vote was "Republican propaganda" was coupled with intimations that it was being paid for with Republican money. According to a report telegraphed from Washington, under the date-line of October 25, the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee had prepared subpenas and was on the point of beginning an investigation of the poll.

No such subpenas were served, and no such investigation developed. Both before and after this report, THE DIGEST explained that the cost of these huge polls, it has been found by thorough tests, is more than met through new subscriptions, increased newsstand sales, wide-spread publicity and advertising. The nation was tremendously interested in the poll, apparently recognized it as a great service to the country as well as a striking journalistic enterprise, and showed its approval accordingly. Among the recent letters and post-cards of congratulation from various parts of the country is this advice from Vermont: "See to it that Pat Harrison and the New York *World* eat crow pie in public, and a good generous piece." It may be remembered that both Senator Pat Harrison and *The World* were particularly emphatic in insisting that the DIGEST ballots were being sent to a disproportionate number of Republicans. It was Senator Harrison who predicted, in this connection, that the Democrats would "sweep the country."

Among the editorial appreciations of the poll's accuracy, the Republicans are naturally somewhat more enthusiastic than the Democrats, even tho the extent of Democratic appreciation is suggested by the quotations from Democratic publicists and editors presented in the first part of this article. "The poll is evidently a trustworthy index of the American voters' state of mind and political intent. The returns of November 4 are 100 per cent. vindication," declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. "A real index," observes the Vancouver *Columbian*, from across the Canadian border, and the Minneapolis *Tribune* points out an "almost unerring accuracy." In an editorial of congratulation, the Minneapolis *Journal* remarks:

"No one can blame THE LITERARY DIGEST much, if it indulges in a little joyous ululation over the success of its Presidential poll.



THE ELECTION AS FORECAST BY *THE DIGEST'S* BIG POLL

Kentucky was almost tied in the poll voting, and the poll in Oklahoma was so close that the State was marked "doubtful." These States represent the only variation from the election map shown on opposite page.

Never was there a bigger or more accurate poll than that which THE DIGEST put over. . . . Preelection charges that the poll was unfair, because of the manner of selecting the voting lists, now sound foolish."

Under the headline, "An Accurate Election Forecast," the Kansas City *Times* compares the DIGEST poll with actual election results, concluding that "the forecast was a big undertaking and an extraordinary success." The Seattle *Times* in an editorial consideration of preelection prophecies compares the predictions of W. W. Jermane and David Lawrence, two of the country's best known political correspondents, with the DIGEST poll and the actual record. The count runs:

"Mr. Jermane was right on thirty-nine States, wrong on five, and gave no prediction for four States.

"Mr. Lawrence, right on thirty-six States, wrong on twelve.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST poll, right on forty-six States, wrong on two.

"The DIGEST poll showed the vote in Kentucky and Oklahoma to be very close. A few thousand more votes from these States doubtless would have disclosed the real situation in which the DIGEST record would have been 100 per cent. correct."

The New York *Herald Tribune* extends congratulations in an editorial headed, "A Remarkable Forecast"; and the Grand Rapids *Herald* pays its respects to "That Big Straw-Vote" by commenting:

"Its only real error was in Kentucky—and that error favored Davis. This effectually disposes of the preelection notion that THE DIGEST'S poll was part of some horrendous conspiracy to bilk 'the people.' It pays a rather startling compliment to the verity of THE DIGEST'S gigantic undertaking."

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WHAT WAS WRONG WITH THE DEMOCRATS?

THE MORNING AFTER ELECTION found the Democratic party with a splitting headache and a dark-brown taste in its mouth, gazing ruefully at the devastation wrought by the Coolidge avalanche. A year ago, when the Republican party was threatened with dissension, and scandal was in the air, it seemed to impartial observers that their Democratic opponents would dig themselves out of the Harding landslide of 1920. Yet, remarks the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.), "the Democrats have gone down in defeat while following a leader who was one of the ablest men ever nominated for the Presidency and one of the best equipped to discharge its duties." And, remarks the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind. Dem.), mournfully, "sitting all but buried amid the falling leaves, we find ourselves wondering what in the name of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus is the matter with the Democratic party. This is a serious question, and it clamors for solution. The party of Jefferson deserves to look like something better than what the cat brought in."

Washington correspondents, who are not supposed to color their dispatches, and Democratic, independent, and Republican editors the country over, agree that something must be wrong with the policies of a party which has been able to elect but two men—Cleveland and Wilson—to the Presidency since the Civil War. Already, we are told in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* (Dem.), "prominent Democrats are trying to discover what was wrong with their conduct of the campaign, with the intention of remedying the errors which contributed to the overwhelming Republican victory." The "greatest handicap" in the campaign, this correspondent gathers, was the candidacy of Gov. Charles W. Bryan for Vice-President. Mr. Bryan's nomination, it is contended, "contributed more than any one thing to the defeat of the Democratic national ticket, and perhaps insured party defeat at the very outset of the campaign."

Turning first to Democratic newspapers, which are outspoken in their criticism of the party, we find the Philadelphia *Record*, one of the most influential Democratic papers in the East, virtually admitting that La Follette's 41,000 Philadelphia votes were all taken from Democratic ranks. Some of the other causes which are said to have played some part in the shaping of the result are listed as follows:

"The bitterness of the convention struggle, with its aftermath of unreasoning prejudice never entirely wiped out.

"Conspicuous weakness in campaign organization, characterized by a belated start and unbusinesslike methods.

"Pitiful lack of adequate financial support, which may have been either due to, or the cause of, weak organization."

Senator Copeland, Democrat of New York, agrees that "lack of leadership and team-work in the party, particularly at the Convention," divided the party into two warring factions. And the Democratic Tampa *Tribune* takes a like view:

"When the Democratic National Convention met in New York City, no party ever had brighter prospects of a decisive national victory. The country had been first startled and then disgusted by the revelations of Republican corruption and Republican inefficiency in conducting the affairs of the Government, both at home and in relation to foreign nations. There was a wave of resentment throughout the country which seemed sure to sweep out of power the officials responsible for these unfortunate conditions. All that was needed was a leader—and the people looked to that convention to name that leader. The convention after struggling along for an apparently interminable period, turned to a compromise candidate, through sheer weariness—and named John W. Davis.

"Mr. Davis is an able man, a thoroughly honest man, a man who would have been a great President, and he made a strong, vigorous, intelligently aggressive campaign—but he did not appeal to the people."

"The Convention practically settled the issue," agrees the Democratic Columbia (S. C.) *State*. But the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) lists a few additional factors which entered into Democratic defeat:

"The union of Democrats in Congress with the radicals in resistance to Administration policies of large importance, which ought to have received non-partizan consideration, tended to discredit the Democratic party with a large body of conservative citizens whose ordinary affiliations are Democratic. With the menace of La Follette's candidacy impending, these supported the President.

"The lack of harmony in the Democratic party in respect of local or subordinate issues rendered it doubtful in many minds whether the Democracy was in a position to essay the responsibilities of the Government. Such doubt being wide-spread, it resulted in a loss of normally Democratic votes.

"The nomination of Governor Bryan, listed as a radical, in order to balance the conservatism of Davis, tho deemed fine expediency at the time, became a deadly handicap as the La Follette movement developed, with the possibility of the election going to Congress and Bryan himself becoming President. Bryan's candidacy lost the ticket much more than it gained."

Another handicap, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record's* Washington correspondent, was the lateness of Mr. Davis's start in the campaign. As if these reasons were not enough, the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* reminds us that "Mr. Davis's party failed to give him the support he had a right to expect." As a result, notes *The Nation* (Ind.):

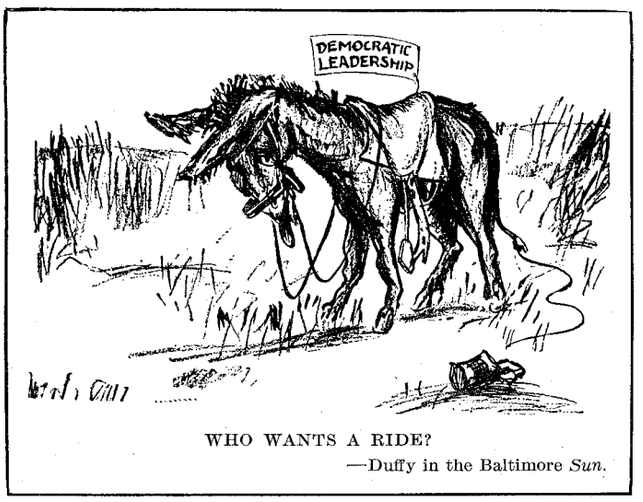
"The Democratic party is practically wiped out beyond the Mississippi River. Taking seventeen of the States west of that river, including Minnesota, but omitting Missouri, which is naturally one of the border States, the amazing fact develops that the Progressive party, which came into being on July 4 last, polled in these States in round figures 1,829,000 votes, while the historic Democratic party with its long-created machinery polled only 957,000 votes—about one-half as many, and 364,000 votes less than Governor Cox polled in the same States in 1920. In only five of these seventeen States did Mr. Davis obtain more votes than Mr. La Follette."

"The promise of economy and prosperity under Coolidge completed the landslide," thinks the Democratic St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. And it goes on:

"The Ku Klux Klan helped the Republican ticket effectively. Democratic Klansmen in every State knifed Mr. Davis. The McAdoo followers, who were opposed to the naming of the Klan and bitterly disappointed by the defeat of McAdoo, were resentful, if not bitterly hostile, to the Democratic candidate. They added their contribution to the Coolidge landslide."

The Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen*, however, declares that the party was defeated by "the business and financial interests of the country," and the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) agrees that—

"The political mistake of the greatest magnitude that Mr.



WHO WANTS A RIDE?
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

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"THE FIRST HUNDRED TIMES ARE THE HARDEST, CHARLIE"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

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WELL, ANYWAY, THEY STILL HAVE THE WAGON

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

CONSOLING THOUGHTS

Davis made was in swinging away from a position in which legitimate business had confidence. Not that Mr. Davis intended to do anything that would unsettle business conditions, or make things difficult for legitimate trade, but there appeared to be something indefinite about Democratic policy. For example, if Mr. Davis had been elected, it would be four months before he took office and six months more before the Democratic policy were definitely settled upon, manifested and understood. These ten months would constitute a breath-holding period. This was the business view-point; and no candidate can win with business against him."

Nothing—not even Republican editorial comment—could be more caustic than the foregoing, it would seem. And Republican editorials are few and far between. Several G. O. P. editors, however, agree with the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Rep.) and scores of Democratic papers that "the Democratic party committed slow suicide at Madison Square Garden last summer." The Republican Buffalo *Express*, however, agrees with the Democratic Houston *Post-Dispatch* when it says:

"Their greatest mistake was in placing themselves under the La Follette leadership in Congress more than a year ago and accepting the strategy of trying to win with a minority of votes by deadlocking the Electoral College and leaving the decision to Congress. This was quite as much a Democratic as it was a La Follette device.

"The entire groundwork for the campaign, as laid in Congress during the year preceding the nominations, tended unmistakably toward the deadlock strategy. It was for this that tax reform and virtually every measure proposed by the President were met by determined Democratic resistance. The question of right or wrong was entirely subordinated to the consideration of satisfying La Follette and encouraging him to believe that he could successfully organize a third party. If the Democrats had abandoned this game of politics in legislation, had supported frankly measures which were best for the country, and had kept clear of La Follette's Socialistic drift, they could, at least, have entered the campaign under a conservative leader with the contention that they sought only better administration and that their possible success need not alarm anybody."

Other Republican editors maintain that there was no issue on which the Democrats could base opposition to President Coolidge. And while Democratic editors are almost unanimously of the opinion that John W. Davis was an admirable candidate, and that he made a hard fight, the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), avers that "he did not represent anything that the American people wanted." Continues this Pacific coast paper:

"They saw in him a conservative of the most respectable and distinguished type, but he was a conservative at the head of the wrong party; they found conservatism well represented by Coolidge.

"Able and eloquent as he is, Mr. Davis conducted his campaign like a lawyer, not like a political leader who reads the mind of the people and offers them a program different and distinct from those of his rivals. He had nothing to offer that any of them could not find elsewhere more to their satisfaction. He talked about the League of Nations, which is dead as a political issue, except in the minds of a few college professors. He tried to talk like a Progressive, but those who wanted that kind of talk found it more to their taste in the La Follette camp.

"Voters found no difficulty in determining what was the real contest. There was Coolidge with orderly, progressive conservatism based on established institutions on one side; on the other was La Follette's radical program, of throwing the Constitution into the melting-pot, of embarking the Government on the vast enterprise of public ownership of railroads. Davis stood between them, alienating conservative Democrats by trying to talk like a radical, and alienating radical Democrats by the ingeniousness of his radicalism. When the two opposing forces met, he was crusht between them."

The most unfriendly comment, however, seems to come not from a Democratic or Republican source, but from an independent daily—the Washington *Star*, which says, briefly:

"All of this is very interesting, but not so much to the point as that, in the judgment of most observers of the recent political campaign, the person chiefly responsible for the Democratic defeat was Calvin Coolidge."

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KLAN VICTORIES AND DEFEATS

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the country's history, observes the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Ku Klux Klan, "a secret organization known to be alien to the American spirit and hostile to American institutions, emerges from the battle of ballots with its flag of lawlessness advanced." Or, as the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* remarks in lighter vein the apparent victory of the hooded organization in several States: "Pillow-slips and night-gowns have been exalted; the sign of the fiery cross is just below the great seal of the United States. All of which is to say that the Klan did itself proud in the recent election."

Of Governors who are said to owe their election to the Klan may be cited three Republican nominees: Ed Jackson of Indiana, Ben S. Paulen of Kansas, and Clarence C. Morley of Colorado. In Colorado, too, we are told, two Republican United States Senators were elected by the votes of Klansmen. One of them, Rice W. Means, is said to be an avowed member of the Klan, and "it would not be surprizing," says David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press Association, in a Denver dispatch, "if a controversy should arise as to his fitness to hold office." Senator Stanley, Democrat of Kentucky, is said by the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* to have been beaten by the Anti-Saloon League and the Klan, altho other correspondents intimate that a bond issue had something to do with his defeat, and Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, we are assured, "stood a chance to win until the Klan threw its vote against him." W. B. Pine, United States Senator-elect from Oklahoma, is classed by some correspondents as a successful Klan candidate, but representative Democratic and Republican political leaders in Oklahoma deny that his election is a victory for the Ku Klux Klan.

"The Klan itself does not have to boast of the results obtained in the recent election; it's a matter of record," telegraphs a Klan paper, *The Illinois Kourier*, of Chicago, in response to a request for Klan comment. And it goes on:

"While the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as an organization take no part in partizan politics, the tenets of the order are such that it is almost inevitable for its individual members to agree in supporting candidates for public office.

"The Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and other papers in this city and State have criticized the President for declining to denounce the Klan. They have also scolded General Dawes for his silence on the Klan question after his early and ill-advised speech in Maine.

"These papers, and other enemies of the Klan, charged that Gov. Len J. Small was favorable to the Klan and had its support. Norman L. Jones, a Democrat, and the political protégé of Boss George E. Brennan, is a Protestant, but upon the advice of Brennan launched a disastrous attack upon the Klan shortly before the election. Needless to say, he was badly beaten by Governor Small.

"The tremendous vote given President Coolidge in Illinois, as against Davis and LaFollette, both of whom fought the Klan, is most significant, when it is supported by the victories of State and county candidates, whom their opponents sought to injure by charging Klan affiliations."

Taking the country as a whole, thinks another Klan paper, *The Oklahoma Fiery Cross*, of Oklahoma City:

"The outcome ought to teach the Democratic party a thing or two. First, since the organization of the Ku Klux Klan it pays a candidate to listen to the English language while he is making his campaign for votes. Second, so long as Tammany Hall and Brennan and the Irish Catholics of the North and East run the party and put the speeches in the mouths of candidates, that long will the public hold it against the party. Third, the Democratic party must henceforth either be truly progressive and nominate real progressive candidates on a platform which the average voter can easily distinguish from Republican conservatism or go out of business. Democracy can't blow hot and cold. It can't denounce Protestantism and the principles for which Protestantism stands, and at the same time get Protestant votes. So long as the Democratic party tries to carry water on both shoulders, cater to both Catholics and Protestants, attract the common people, and at the same time inspire the confidence of the financial interests, it is always going to play second fiddle to the G. O. P. first violin."

But the matter is not settled so easily. At least, not before some pointed questions from Democratic and other papers are answered. "Did the Klan elect Governors in three States and Senators in two?" asks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), "or did it merely throw its influence on the side of candidates who would have won anyway?"

Of all the candidates in the United States, thinks the Democratic Providence *News*, "the Klan would probably have preferred the defeat of Governor Smith, Democrat, of New York. Yet he won with a large majority." The hooded order also had marked for defeat Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana. Yet he won. On the whole, asserts the Democratic New York *World*, a consistent enemy of the order, "the Klan's record is an unimpressive one for an organization which had boasted its political authority." In Indiana, declares the independent Indianapolis *Times:*

"Ed Jackson, Klan candidate for Governor, has been elected. On the face of returns he ran 100,000 or more behind President Coolidge in the State. This can indicate only one thing—that the Klan label was a liability rather than an asset. There is no reason to believe that if Jackson had sought the office without the Klan label attached to him he would have run behind Coolidge."

In Indiana and other States where Klan triumphs occurred, agree the Norfolk paper and the independent Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Klan candidates "hopped on the band wagon" and "rode in on the tail of the Coolidge landslide." As ex-Governor Henry J. Allen's paper, the Wichita *Beacon* (Ind. Rep.), reminds us:

"It was given out quietly in the last days of the campaign that the Klan had endorsed President Coolidge. This was obviously a band-wagon move, as the leaders knew that Coolidge was sure to be elected anyhow, and they wanted to get some of the glory.

"Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas, was endorsed also as a band-wagon proposition, as his opponent was scarcely known. His record for being unbeatable made him the natural heir to the Klan support."

The real test of the Klan, many editors think, came in Kansas, where, according to the Columbus paper, William Allen White "came out third, yet won a moral victory over the Klan by making it ridiculous throughout Kansas and the nation." And Mr. White, in his paper, the Republican Emporia *Gazette*, goes on to explain how Kansas "swatted the Klan":

"The candidates running in Kansas with the endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan on the State ticket, excepting Capper, who beat Coolidge, got minority votes. Paulen is a minority Governor. The Klan made a fight on Ryan for Secretary of State, a Catholic, and Griffith, Attorney-General—two members of the Charter Board that will oust the Klan—and these two men got a majority of the votes cast in the election. The Klan also bitterly opposed Jess Miley, Superintendent of Schools, because he kept a Catholic in his office. He was elected by a majority vote.

The independent Syracuse *Herald*, which informs us that the people of Washington and Michigan defeated "Klan-sponsored proposals to deny parents the right to send their children to parochial schools," is reminded of a modern fable by the recent "victories" of the Klan:

"The fly on the locomotive wheel claimed credit for its revolutions. The Klan's share in Tuesday's cataclysm is suggestive of that modern fable. If it had been a close election, with the same record of supposititious Klan victories, then, indeed, the members of the hooded order might feel a bit 'chesty.' As it was, they had nothing appreciable to do with the flood."

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MRS. MIRIAM A. FERGUSON
Governor-elect of Texas

P. & A. photograph
MRS. NELLIE T. ROSS
Governor of Wyoming

International Newsreel photograph
MRS. FLORENCE E. S. KNAPP
Secretary of State, New York

International Newsreel photograph
MRS. MARY T. NORTON
Member of Congress from New Jersey

FOUR NOTABLE WOMEN VICTORS IN THE ELECTION

WOMAN'S "BIGGER DENT IN POLITICS"

THAT THE "DAY OF WOMEN in elective positions has definitely dawned," is the deliberate conclusion of the Chicago *Daily News*, after reviewing the successes of women candidates in the election. Only four years after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "woman has demonstrated that she will have her share of all the offices, and will not be content with less than her full responsibility in serving the public." Or, in the Milwaukee *Journal's* briefer phrase, "women have made a bigger dent in politics." First of all, Wyoming, the first suffrage State, rises logically and consistently to the occasion by presenting the first woman Governor of a State of the Union. For Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, nominated by the Democrats to succeed her late husband, and victorious in the election despite the Republican landslide, begins at once to serve out her late husband's unfinished term. Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson of Texas thus becomes by a narrow margin the second instead of the first woman Governor, as the term for which she was elected does not begin until January 1. Yet some editors can not help reflecting that Mrs. Ferguson's victory is the more significant since she had to make an actual contest in both primary and election campaigns, and finally came through with a 40,000 plurality. And the Boston *Transcript* is imprest by the fact that the Texas woman's "authority will extend over a region much larger than France, and more than five times as large as England, with a population greater than that of Ireland, and resources far beyond those of the German Reich. It will be a position as proud as that of many famous queens of the past." The election of Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, a wet Democrat, seems especially significant to the press, because she will be the first woman member of Congress from the East. It will be remembered that Jeannette Rankin, the first woman Representative, came from Montana; Miss Alice Robertson, from Oklahoma; Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, from Illinois; and Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, from California. The only other woman to sit in the American Congress, editors remember, was the venerable Mrs. Rebecca Felton, who occupied a seat in the Senate for a few hours, as the appointee of the Governor of Georgia. To come back to this month's election returns, we note that among other successful women present are New York's first woman State official, Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, elected Secretary of State; Mrs. Emma Eaton White, reporter of the Supreme Court, Indiana's first woman official; and a number of women legislators in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Illinois.

Of all these victories the most significant in connection with "the future status of woman in politics" are those of Mrs. Knapp in New York and Mrs. Norton in New Jersey, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record*, which reasons that "when a conservative Eastern district recognizes feminine capacity for legislative affairs in such a striking way, the time is not far distant when the title 'Congresswoman' will cease to be a novelty." But to the Milwaukee *Journal*, the gubernatorial victories of women candidates seem more important, for "a governorship, because of the executive capacity required, is a more important public office than any American woman has occupied." Therefore, we are told, "if Mrs. Ross or Mrs. Ferguson displays ability to govern, the cause of American women in politics will be advanced immeasurably." A writer for the Consolidated Press, Mr. O. L. Scott, agrees that in this election the feminine "advance was in a new quarter toward executive responsibility in politics, while the fight for legislative representation marked time." In fact, by this advance upon the State executive mansions, women have taken a step toward the White House. The Governors of Texas and Wyoming, we read, "will be just one jump from the Presidency, as heads of States are next in executive responsibility to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. If they measure up to the demands of their task and solidify their advance so that others of their sex may step up with them in elections to come, the road to the Presidency will be smoothed considerably for women." And a glimpse backward over our political history reveals the fact that of our 29 Presidents 14 were first Governors of States or Territories.

"The majority of women being natural-born housekeepers, why shouldn't the infinite detail of a Governor's office appeal to the female of the species?" asks the Birmingham *News*, adding that "every woman who ever filled her job fully as head of a home has had excellent training to be Mayor and Governor." But the Syracuse *Post-Standard* can see little real recognition of woman's ability to rule in the fact that Mrs. Ferguson "ran for Governor to vindicate her husband," and Mrs. Ross was elected as a testimony to the popularity of her deceased husband, just "as the widow of a Congressman from California and the daughter of a Congressman from Illinois were elected to Congress." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* goes a step further, asserting that neither Mrs. Ross nor Mrs. Ferguson has ever in her life "executed anything more constructive probably than baking a pie or making a bed"—"Texas and Wyoming taxpayers reasonably may be expected to learn that the maudlin ineptitude they have exhibited is extremely unprofitable."

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"INSANITY GAS"

IT IS A SINGULAR STORY that emerges from the laboratory of a New Jersey plant of the Standard Oil Company —a story of tetraethyl lead poisoning resulting in delirium, insanity, and finally death to several laborers, who during a series of experiments inhaled the fumes of ethyl gas, which is used in making high-test gasoline. The company, together with the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, makers of the fuel, thereupon suspended in New Jersey the sale of the compound which caused the deaths, we are informed by the Newark *News*, and "intelligent judgment will frankly acquit them in risking human life in their experiments," believes the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Nevertheless, observes another New Jersey paper, the Bridgeton *Evening News*, "whatever may be responsible for the poisonous nature of this fluid, it has left a fearful impression upon the public mind." New York and several other Eastern cities, in fact, have banned the sale of the product, we are told.

Heedlessness of the workers in failing to follow instructions is given as the cause of their deaths, by Thomas Midgely, Jr., inventor of ethyl gas, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*. Moreover, it is said that some seven months ago there was a similar outbreak at the Dayton plant of the General Motors Chemical Corporation, where forty laborers were affected. They were cured, according to Mr. Midgely. A Du Pont plant at Wilmington likewise was visited by this insidious menace, we are told in a New York *World* article, which goes on:

"Because of these outbreaks, as well as knowledge of the nature of chemicals used, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, before starting manufacture at its Bayway plant, engaged Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of Reconstruction Hospital, of New York City, noted specialist in occupational diseases, to assist in devising proper safety measures.

"But while the company appeared to know something of the danger involved, there is doubt how much the employees knew. They were paid higher than ordinary wages because of the danger, were warned to wear the gas-masks, rubber gloves and rubber boots furnished them, and were given printed lists of 'don'ts' and precautionary instructions. They were given frequent physical examinations, and the blood-pressure of each was taken daily.

"The high wage-scale, the use of masks, boots and gloves and the printed precautions were sufficient warning of danger, representatives of the company assert. They point out, however, that the company itself had no idea such an outbreak might develop. Methods of making the fluid, which, when mixed with gasoline, eliminates 'knocking' in automobile engines, constantly had been improved, and it had been believed there would be no such trouble as developed at Dayton.

"The danger of concentrated tetraethyl lead is not disputed by the manufacturers of ethyl fluid. As in the manufacture of many products in ordinary use, there is danger in its making, but this is solely a manufacturing problem, they argue, and it in no way indicates that there is public danger in the form in which the product finally is sold.

"Used in a motor-car, Mr. Midgely says, the lead would come out of the exhaust pipe as an invisible dust of lead bromid, but there would not be enough to be serious. About 800,000 cars now use the product, he declares, but no case of poisoning has been reported."

In a formal statement explaining the nature of the poison, Dr. Thompson says:

"Tetraethyl lead is a substance first known to chemists in 1854. Since that time it frequently has been experimented with in chemical laboratories where it was known to be, in concentrated form, poison. It is a compound of metallic lead, and one of the alcohol chemical series. Its recently discovered use for greatly promoting the efficiency of gasoline engines has led to its manufacture on a commercial scale through processes still more or less in a stage of development. This has occasioned unforeseen accidents which, as processes and apparatus are further perfected, should be avoidable in the future.

"One of these has been the sudden escape of fumes from large retorts, and the inhalation of such fumes gives rise to acute symptoms, particularly congestion of the brain, producing a condition not unlike delirium tremens. Altho there is lead in the compound, these acute symptoms are wholly unlike those of chronic lead poisoning, such as painters often have.

"There is no obscurity whatever about the effects of the poison, and characterizing the substance as 'mystery gas' or 'insanity gas' is grossly misleading.

"It should be emphasized that the product as destined for final use in gasoline engines has to be greatly diluted, usually with 1,000 parts of gasoline. This extremely diluted product has been for more than a year in public use in over 10,000 filling stations and garages and no ill-effects thus far have been reported."

A report of the Bureau of Mines, at Washington, agrees with Mr. Midgely that the danger of sufficient lead accumulating in the streets from the exhaust of automobiles using ethyl gasoline is "seemingly remote," according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*. Further light on the question as to why ethylized gasoline is needed at all, and what its functions are, is thus afforded by *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Automotive engineers have known that the low compression internal combustion engines universally used in automobiles were not nearly as economical in fuel consumption as they should be. They developed a high-compression motor, much smaller than those now used, which would cost less to build and operate.

"Difficulties arose, first, in finding a fuel which would be suitable to use in this type of engine and, secondly, nation-wide marketing facilities where such a fuel would be available to all motorists. Gasoline now used would not do the job. The line of chemical substances was canvassed until the complete fitness of tetraethyl lead was discovered.

"Method of manufacture requires the melting of pig lead with a mixture of sodium. The metal is then put into a steel chamber into which ethyl chlorid is introduced, and the whole mass agitated. Numerous steel balls with ridges cut in their face rotate in the chamber to scratch the surface of the lead. The chemical reaction from the mixture of lead and chlorid causes a gas to form which is run off into a condensor, and the resultant liquid is tetraethyl lead. This liquid is diluted before being shipped for mixture with gasoline at service stations.

"While this ethylized gasoline is now sold as an anti-knock fluid in engines, its final utilization is in a new high-compression internal combustion engine which several motor manufacturers have developed."

Tetraethyl lead, we are told in *The Lamp*, official publication of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, while known for several years as a chemical curiosity, had never been produced in large quantities, nor was there a commercial process for its manufacture until the General Motors Chemical Company and the du Ponts entered the field. Meanwhile, however, the Standard Oil laboratory, after experiments extending over two years, perfected a different and simpler process, it is said, with the result that a separate corporation was formed to manufacture the fluid, the stock being jointly owned by the General Motors Corporation and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

In the opinion of the Newark *News*, "it is possible, perhaps even probable, that the danger to the public from ethylized gasoline is more imaginary than real." And "the company seems to have taken every possible precaution to protect the experimenters from the gas," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Nevertheless, Supreme Court Justice Kalisch of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has directed the grand jury to investigate the deaths of the victims of the gas fumes, "with the object of discovering whether criminal negligence was committed by any one in exposing them to the poison," says a New York *Times* dispatch. And the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* maintains that in future—

"Action should be taken to protect the men who work in laboratories where tetraethyl lead is manufactured, and if some adequate protection can not be devised the manufacture of the compound should be prohibited by law.

"Because of the lamentable effect of white phosphorus on workmen, the manufacture of phosphorus matches in the United States was prohibited by Congress. Prohibition of the manufacture of tetraethyl lead may be necessary if some means can not be devised to protect the workers. But prohibition of the use of the finished product is about as senseless as prohibition of the use of phosphorus matches would be."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

IT'S the "Double Eagle," however, that is the real American bird.—*Columbia Record.*

EMPIRES may rise and fall, but the price of round steak is on a one-way street.—*Detroit News.*

THE good die young. Ah, well; if they would die good, they must do it young.—*Chico (Cal.) Record.*

IF the brotherhood of man idea ever gains much headway, it will have to be between campaigns.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE statesman tries to lead the people into virtue. The politician capitalizes their failings.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IT may be true that Harry Sinclair paid very little income tax, but it should be remembered that during 1923 he was supporting a Cabinet member.—*Columbia Record.*

WHEN every citizen is an aristocrat, then a perfect democracy is possible.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

HINT to plutocrats. It's the hardness of the upper crust that makes earthquakes so violent.—*Nelson (B. C.) Canada News.*

GERMANY got rid of the Kaiser. Maybe it is upon that accomplishment she claims the war was not lost.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE objection to most highbrow literature is its pompous way of saying something everybody knows.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig-Journal.*

THE corn crop this year is said to be of inferior quality. They will attend to that by putting attractive labels on the bottles.—*Detroit News.*

NOW that the election is over, we can devote all our faculties to hustling for a living, just as we did before election.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THERE are so many persons, nowadays, who want to be of service to mankind that it is rather difficult for an old-fashioned politician to get within arm's-length of the pie counter.—*Columbia Record.*

OH, well, life has its compensations. John W. Davis has won two prizes at the Nassau chrysanthemum show.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

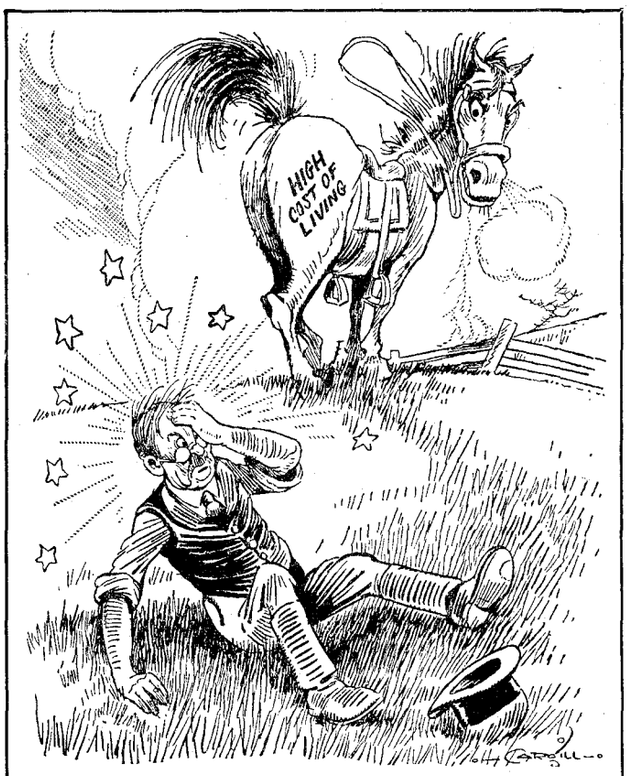
IF necessity is the mother of invention, there are a great many freaks in the Patent Office that never knew a mother.—*Mobile News-Item.*

IT is a sign of a hard winter for a man when the hair on the squirrel is thick and when the hair on her old fur coat is getting thin.—*Detroit News.*

A FARMER told John D. he didn't have enough gas to get to heaven. But this here now ethyl gas seems to help some.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in luck. With that immense pile of straw-votes it will not have to spend a dollar for coal this winter.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

AGAINST our forty-two millions per year, the U. S. A. spends more than two hundred millions on education. But then, of course, they need it more.—*Punch (London).*



THE PRINCE HAS NOTHING ON US

—Cargill in the Houston *Chronicle.*

THE gods get out of humanity about what they put into it.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IN these athletic days, the three R's seem to be Root, Root, Root.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

THIS will go down in automobile history, we suppose, as the Elizabethan Age.—*Columbia Record.*

FORD says it is hard to do business with Government. Boy, page Mr. Sinclair.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

AND, referring to the British elections, months ago we predicted that the labor government wouldn't work.—*Columbia Record.*

AMONG other devices that show how notably civilization has improved our morals are cash registers, combination locks, burglar alarms, etc.—*Columbia Record.*

THE British election seems to have been universally commend-a-Tory.—*Philadelphia North American.*

BY golly, the Democrats will never again run anybody against Cal except a deaf-mute.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE *ZR-3* was deflated after she landed. Now if something could be done about the lecturers.—*Anaheim (Cal.) Plain Dealer.*

THE only gas-bags that are getting anywhere in America are the *Shenandoah* and the *Los Angeles.*—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

WE thought the age of miracles was passed, but here comes the Soviet Government and insists that it's been insulted.—*Columbia Record.*

AMONG the differences between the sexes which persist in spite of everything are suspenders and giggles.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

AMERICAN women are buying 17,000,000 boxes of rouge annually, but to judge from the thickness with which some of 'em are laying it on there must be millions and millions of women who are not getting theirs.—*Louisville Times.*

ROY HAYNES claims Prohibition is succeeding because there is less friction in its enforcement. But there is no less fiction.—*Columbia Record.*

NOBODY knows which side will win in China, and THE LITERARY DIGEST isn't doing a thing about it.—*Bakersfield (Cal.) Californian.*

THE trouble about a business revival is that the sinful consumer is always expected to put his last dollar in the collection plate.—*Columbia Record.*

WITH Denmark shipping butter into New York and Minnesota butter on sale in London, the Scandinavians seem to be winning both ways.—*Detroit News.*

THIS interest in rich men's incomes is perfectly natural. Some people are born acquisitive and others inquisitive.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST will get some additional free advertising when the congressional investigators try to find out who financed that 15,000,000 Presidential poll.—*Des Moines Register.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

ONTARIO'S DRINK PLEBISCITE

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS is the price paid by the people of Ontario to find through a plebiscite on the Ontario Temperance Act that, say skeptical Canadian editors, there is a hopeless division of opinion between the rural and the urban elements of the Province. According to some reports, a majority of more than 40,000 in favor of continuance of the Temperance Act, in a vote of more than a million, was somewhat of a shock to the Government of the Province and those who claim to be in touch with affairs in general. They fully expected the Province to go wet, it is said, and so the voting has placed the Government in rather an awkward position, with the result, as one paragrapher says, that Premier Ferguson will have to do more head-scratching over the result of the plebiscite than any one does in working out a cross-word puzzle. The chances are that some measure of local option will be brought into force at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, we learn from various sources, altho such a suggestion is vigorously opposed at the very outset by those who exult over the verdict as positive proof that Prohibition is in Ontario to stay. Meanwhile, in a statement to the press, Premier Ferguson said in part:

Keystone View photograph

ONTARIO'S PREMIER

Howard Ferguson, admits that the present reduced majority in favor of the provincial temperance act may make it difficult of enforcement, but says that "the majority must prevail."

"Yesterday's pronouncement shows that the majority of those voting favored the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act. The Government is determined to pursue a consistent course. The basis upon which government rests under our institutions is that the majority must prevail. Disregard of this principle breeds discontent, which must inevitably develop into serious disorder. The popular will will be recognized and accepted, and the act will remain upon the statute book. The Government will use its best efforts to give it efficient enforcement.

"The fact that the majority, as compared with the vote of 1919, has been much reduced, may make it more difficult to properly enforce the act, as public opinion is an essential factor in law enforcement. But as an opportunity was given to those opposed to the legislation to express their view, and as a majority has pronounced against that view, the Government expects that the verdict will be accepted, and all efforts made toward the better enforcement of the act will have the support of the people, irrespective of their personal views."

The object of the vote, we are reminded by the press, was to make a clear decision between Prohibition as now enforced under the Temperance Act and government control of the sale of alcoholic beverages. The questions put to the voter allowed no loophole for the return of the licensed saloon, we are told, and read as follows:

"Are you in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?

"Are you in favor of the sale, as a beverage, of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government Control?"

Dispatches of the Consolidated Press Association relate that under the Temperance Act it was illegal to import or purchase intoxicants for beverage purposes, altho it was always possible to get a prescription from one's physician for two dollars to purchase liquor for medicinal purposes from a government-operated store. The majority for the Temperance Act in the plebiscite is more than 40,000, and tho apparently not as many people voted as in the referendum of October, 1919, remarks the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, the majority for the Act then was about ten times that of this October, and it adds that the fact that about 300,000 more voted against the Act in this plebiscite than in the 1919 referendum must be regarded as one of some importance.

The London (Ont.) *Farmer's Advocate* points out that the supporters of Government Control carried seventeen cities, but—

"Belleville, Brantford, Kingston, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterboro, St. Thomas, and Woodstock piled up dry majorities. The larger cities voted heavily for Government Control, Toronto giving a majority of 49,437; Hamilton, 13,768; Ottawa, 10,389; and Windsor, 9,404.

"The rural vote was sufficiently strong for the O. T. A. (Ontario Temperance Act) to wipe out the big city majorities for Government Control and leave no doubt as to the course the Government of the Province must pursue.

"An analysis of the vote shows that more than 70 out of the 111 ridings in the Province voted to retain the O. T. A.

"The big city vote for Government Control encouraged ardent supporters of the Moderation League to suggest that local option should be granted to those urban centers which pronounced against the O. T. A. The Prime Minister, after consultation with his Cabinet, warded off any such petition and pledged the Government to the support and enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act."

The Farmer's Sun (Toronto), which is the official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario, has this to say on the "impossibility of local option":

"It is idle to talk of local option for centers like Toronto which have voted wet. The Moderation League has submitted its case to Cæsar, as represented by the whole Province, and by the judgment of that Cæsar the league must abide. The day of local option has passed for good and all. Local option as applied to liquor control never was a satisfactory solution of the problem. Even in the days before the advent of the motor, one bar in the village of Newcastle was a menace and a nuisance to the whole county of Durham which was otherwise dry. To-day, with the possibility of ten thousand cars leaving Toronto in the morning and being in Kingston, Lindsay, Collingwood, Owen Sound, or Goderich by noon, an intolerable condition would be created if these cars could carry with them liquor legally purchased in Toronto."

The Canadian Farmer (Toronto) regrets that the vote does not clarify the situation, and believes the Government is "to-day faced with a far greater problem than was the case before the vote was taken." Granting that the act was hard to enforce in the cities before the election, it observes, the outcome of the plebiscite will make control of contraband traffic much more difficult. This farm organ goes on to say:

"Rural Ontario turned out in force and saved the situation from a Prohibition standpoint. The rural sections of the country have undoubtedly been benefited by the abolition of the open bar and the liquor traffic, for the bootlegger has not been an active menace where the population is widely scattered. On the

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other hand, the cities have been honeycombed with a system of illegal vending which has made a mockery of Prohibition and which has harbored a disrespect for law which was unknown before the advent of the O. T. A. Under the circumstances the rural districts can not be blamed for supporting a law which has been a benefit to the community and, likewise, the cities had every justification in wishing to abolish a measure which fostered lawlessness and disrespect for laws in their midst."

Among the urban press, the Toronto *Saturday Night* does not think the result of the plebiscite goes far toward solving the drink problem in Ontario, and adds:

"Generally speaking, the Ontario cities gave an unmistakable verdict for Government Control; the towns split their votes fairly even, while the country districts rolled up the O. T. A. majority.

"The majority for O. T. A. in the vote of 1919 was ten times what it was on October 23 last. The majority for the O. T. A. in the vote of 1921 was four times what it was on October 23. If those who think that the Ontario Temperance Act is the last word in temperance legislation can get any sunshine out of that cucumber they are welcome to it."

The Toronto *Globe* believes the plebiscite plainly gives Premier Ferguson and his Government "a mandate for enforcement," and thinks that while it may be contended a difficulty is created by a sort of cleavage between the rural and urban districts, yet this was to some extent anticipated. Meanwhile it points out that the Premier's pledge was not conditional upon the cities and towns giving a majority for the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, and it proceeds:

"The pledge was absolute and unconditional. It is to be borne in mind also that all the cities did not vote wet. There were important exceptions.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

"A dry spot in the roof."

—*The Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio).

"The duty of the Government is all the plainer because undoubtedly the city majorities were largely due to imperfect enforcement of the law, and to the ill-feeling created by bootleggers' profits. That imperfection is not incurable. The Premier's letter implies a belief that the law can be strengthened and more vigorously enforced. That ought to be done at once. It is too early to talk of any measure in the nature of local option, giving one system to the cities and towns which have voted wet, and another to the rural and other districts which have voted dry. It may be said in passing that local Prohibition would be attended with enormous difficulties, for it would be necessary to have a cordon of police around every dry district to prevent importation. But that at present need not be discust at all."

CANADA WET AND CANADA DRY

(From the Regina *Daily Post*)

"The provinces which are still officially 'dry,' and their populations, are as follows:

Ontario	2,933,662
Nova Scotia	523,837
New Brunswick	387,876
Prince Edward Island	88,615
Total	3,933,990

"The provinces which have or shortly will have government control are:

Quebec	2,361,199
Saskatchewan	757,510
Manitoba	610,118
Alberta	588,454
British Columbia	524,582
Total	4,841,863"

As the Toronto *Daily Star* sees it, the Temperance Act has been sustained by a majority that is "at least seventy times as large as that by virtue of which Premier Ferguson occupies his position as head of the Government," and it goes on to say:

"No sooner is it sustained than talk begins of granting local option to the cities which did not support the O. T. A. The question of local option was not before the Province yesterday. It will not do for a Provincial Government to yield to the view that a Provincial majority must not be given effect if it comes from the counties instead of the towns. Prohibition has again been endorsed at the polls as a Provincial policy, and the whole area of the Province was included in the reference, and is subject to the result."

In Ottawa, *The Citizen* remarks that, as was expected, Ottawa voted for government sale and it notes, as do other journals, that the present plebiscite by comparison with the preceding vote on the drink question shows that the Temperance Act has apparently lost favor with some electors, but also that the majority are for its maintenance. So Premier Ferguson has the mandate he asked for, even tho it is not so decisive "as all, on which ever side they stood, would like it to have been." Another Ottawa daily, *The Journal*, a farm organ, agrees that a more decisive pronouncement either one way or the other would have been preferable, and it goes on to explain:

"We should have liked it more decisive, because, if enforcement of the O. T. A. was difficult with a vast majority in its favor, enforcement of the same law will hold even more of difficulty in face of yesterday's verdict.

"Yet this is a democracy; and, in a democracy, the majority must rule. Had Government Control carried, even by the smallest margin, the O. T. A. would have been repealed and sale of liquor begun. That being so, it is the duty of all the people loyally to accept the result; and it is the obligation of the Government to fulfil the pledge which Premier Ferguson gave before the plebiscite was taken, namely: that he would strengthen the O. T. A.'s weaknesses, and give it

(*Continued on page 62*)

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DENMARK'S THREATENED DISARMAMENT

SUCH EXTENSIVE LIMITATION of the Danish Army and Navy as to mean practical disarmament is proposed in a bill introduced in the Rigsdad by the Danish Minister of Defense, Mr. Rasmussen, who is a member of the Stauning Socialist Cabinet. The proposal has raised a storm of discussion in the Danish press and has elicited sharp criticism in the French press, some of whose editors think Denmark owes it to other countries as well as to itself to be in a position to defend itself if necessary. The chances of the bill being passed are rather slight, we learn from the press, for there seems to be a decisive majority against it in the Landsting, the Senate of the Rigsdad. The bill would abolish general enlistment for military service, and all soldiers would be returned to civil life. All fortresses would be dismantled and the material and the buildings and the land itself would be used for other government purposes, or sold. It is claimed that by this arrangement the Government would collect about 380,000,000 kroner. (The kroner is worth about 17.52 cents.)

DUTCH IRONY

HOLLAND (to Denmark): "But don't you think you'll feel uncomfortable if you take it all off?"
—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

In place of the militia, we are told, a defense force of 7,000 men would be established. Each year 800 men would be educated as constables, wardens, clerks and assistants. The education of the constables would take about 137 days, and for the higher grades of this force the term would be a little longer. The men would be instructed in groups of at least 260, and subject to call for a period of twelve years to meet for training or in case of mobilization. The cost of this force is estimated at 5,600,000 kroner annually. In addition the sum of 1,100,000 kroner would be appropriated for the purchase of artillery, ammunition and motor-cars.

By the provisions of the bill, we learn further from the press, the Navy would consist of one inspection ship for the fisheries in Greenland waters, one for the Faroe Islands waters and Iceland, and one vessel of 1,200 tons for the North Sea and the Skagerack. Five smaller vessels and twelve airships would be provided for guarding the interior waters of Denmark. The expenses of the Navy, as thus designed, are estimated at 5,900,000 kroner. The Minister of Defense contends that he can save 40,000,000 kroner annually under the bill, and eventually, when the pensions to retired officers of the old régime are no longer in force, that he can save 50,000,000 annually.

When the proposal was laid before the Danish Rigsdad on October 8, we are told that it immediately roused heavy opposition, especially in Conservative circles. The argument of the Social Democrats in support of the proposal is first of all that it is a measure of economy, and second that a small country like Denmark is not able to defend itself, and as a member of the League of Nations is not required to keep a militia for war purposes. The chief organ of the Conservatives, the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende*, ridicules the Social Democrats and declines to take seriously a proposition which it describes as being frivolous in principle and incomprehensively amateurish in form. Outside Denmark criticism is leveled at the Danish Government's proposal, especially by the Paris *Temps*, which considers it almost superfluous to discuss ideas that are "condemned by the simplest common sense." But, unhappily, this daily goes on to say, formulas of this kind by the force of repetition gradually confuse certain people and create an atmosphere which favors self-abandonment. This French newspaper regrets that the Stauning Government did not wait to learn the results of the disarmament conference planned for next year and insists that Denmark's geographical position is such as to fix certain international obligations on the country which it can not meet if it has not the means of defense.

In Sweden the Danish proposal has excited a good deal of interest, especially as the new Branting Cabinet has as a feature of its program a slashing reduction of military charges. The Gothenburg *Göteborg Handelsoch Sjofartstidning* emphasizes the importance to Sweden of the action Denmark contemplates and observes that it would make the defense of Sweden more difficult. We read then:

"In a given situation one of the foremost war aims would be to obtain entrance to the Baltic. Denmark and Sweden can not close the Sound and the Belts when Denmark has disarmed. Denmark's disarmament would have still more influence on our position, provided the proposition of the League of Nations be favorably acted upon by our Government."

The Malmo *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, intimates that the League of Nations would scarcely permit Denmark to act in accordance with the Government's proposition of disarmament.

An interesting impression of Denmark of to-day appears in an interview given by Baron Palle Rosenkrantz, who is said to be known as the "O. Henry of Denmark," and who came to visit the United States to "add to his knowledge of history and peoples." As quoted in the New York *Tribune*, the Baron said:

"Denmark is one of the most democratic countries in the world. All the big estates have been broken up and the land-owners are heavily taxed. Many of them have had to pay more than 100 per cent. of their income in taxation.

"Women rule Denmark as they rule everything else. There are about twenty of them in Parliament, some of them very conspicuous figures. The Inspector of Factories is a woman, and so is the Minister of Education. The latter controls the schools, universities, theaters, art, and music. Only the other day she forbade the national anthem to be sung in the Royal Theater with the King present. At the end of the performance the students insisted on singing it, and she, along with two others, sat tight throughout. The King smiled in his box. Anywhere but in Denmark this would have caused a world-wide stir."

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SWEDEN'S ANTI-MILITARIST PREMIER

FOR THE THIRD TIME in the course of the last five years, we are told, Hjalmar Branting, Socialist, is back in power as the head of the Swedish Government. His return follows the October elections after which the Conservative Ministry of Mr. Trygger resigned to give way to a solid Socialist cabinet under Mr. Branting. The change took place, it appears, in spite of the fact that the Socialists did not gain a clear majority in the new Riksdag, and we learn from the press that of the 230 seats there, the Socialists obtained 104, the Conservatives 64, the Agrarians 24, the Liberals 33, and the Communists 5. One of the leading issues of the campaign, according to the press, was the question of reducing the Swedish Army, and as both the Socialists and the Liberals favor such a reduction, the Conservative Ministry decided to resign even before the new Parliament assembled.

Altho no open coalition exists between the Socialists and the Liberals, various informants point out that it is generally believed arrangements have been made to have the support of the Liberals in regard to the military policy of the new Government.

In a declaration issued immediately following its appointment the Socialist cabinet outlines its political aims and aspirations. The first task of the Government, it is stated, will be to work for a solution of the question of defense in conformity with the will of the people as exprest through the elections. A reduction of armaments, it is held, does not in any way anticipate the treatment of the important problems that have come to the fore through the negotiations of the latest assembly of the League of Nations. Among these problems, it is noted that a general reduction of armaments occupies a prominent place. The Government will follow these plans with particular attention, it is declared, and is especially interested in the magnificent plan worked out at Geneva which is intended to outlaw war and secure lasting peace among nations. The declaration adds, however, that the question of joining in the plan can not be decided before it is evident whether it will be adhered to by other countries. But the Government intends to make a most thorough investigation of this matter so as to make it easier for the government authorities to take their stand in due time. In the concluding paragraph the declaration calls attention to the fact that present conditions bear a marked resemblance to conditions prevailing when the previous Socialist cabinet came into power, and it is pointed out that the Government intends to make every effort to complete the important work of reform which was at that time set in motion.

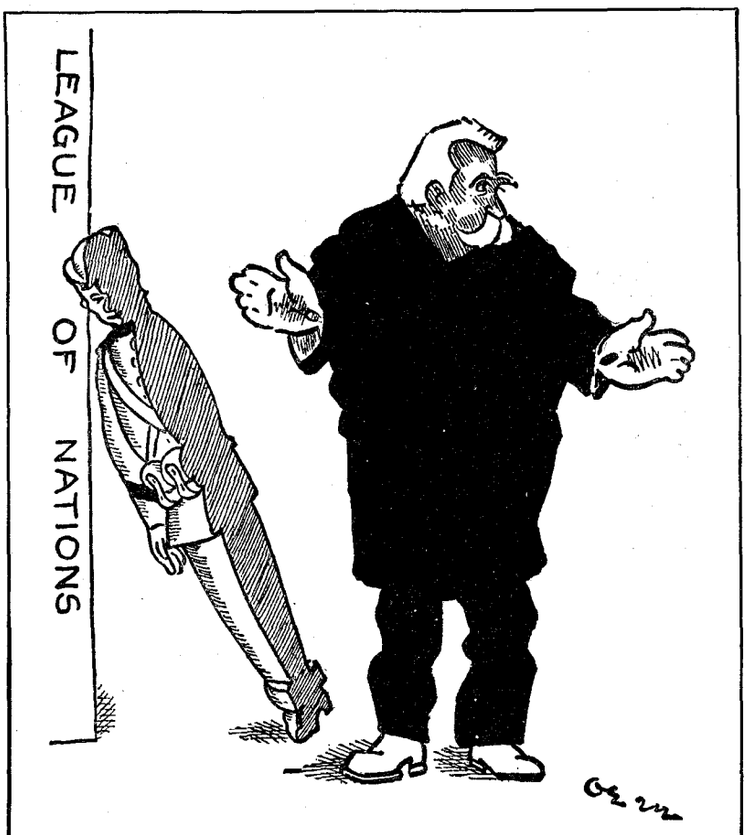
The new cabinet is, of course, welcomed with exultation and confidence by the Socialist press, while a tone of bitterness characterizes some of the comment in Conservative organs. Thus the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* asserts that the majority of the Swedish people did not desire this Government, and adds:

"The people do not wish to be governed by a class-bound minority Government. Therefore, the church bells on Saturday evening did not ring in a holiday peace for our Swedish concord. Instead, they appealed for the union of citizens and the mobilization of all the healthy national powers in the ancient realm of Sweden. They spoke to all citizens who wish to keep our country safe and free for coming generations and therefore decline to interfere with our defense."

The leading Liberal newspaper, the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter*, observes:

"The program declaration of the third Branting ministry was no war-cry to the numbers that with increased votes once more led the Social democracy to government authority and power. Nor was it a challenge to those who for weeks and months have pictured the mere formation of this Government as the beginning of the destruction of the world."

Another Liberal organ, the *Karlstads-Tidningen*, scorns the prophecies in the Conservative press of the dangers to be expected from a Socialist government, and asserts sharply that the previous Branting ministries were of marked service to the country through their influence on the labor market during a critical period. This paper maintains that a new crisis is nigh, when tariffs and agreements expire. Then it will be felt as a reassurance that a government is in power in which the workingmen have confidence. Finally, a number of organs of various political shades busy themselves with the open question of some kind of cooperation between the Socialists and Liberals so as to secure a parliamentary majority for the policy of the Government.



A SWEDISH CONSERVATIVE JIBE

BRANTING: "The half of the Army which I intend to keep can not stand by itself, I'll admit. But it won't need to stand by itself, for I'll brace it up against this wall." —*Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm).

A CURIOSITY OF BRITISH POLITICS—One of the oddities of elections in England, we are told, is that a man like Mr. Asquith is evicted and a man like the Indian Communist, Mr. Saklatvala, is returned. *The New Statesman* (London) calls Mr. Asquith, "irrespective of his party or his views, the greatest figure in English political life," yet in a House of 615 members he has not a seat, altho press dispatches indicate that a seat may yet be found for him. Meanwhile this weekly observes:

"Such absurdities would of course be remedied by a system of proportional representation; but that would be a very heavy price to pay for the avoidance of these undesired accidents. Proportional representation would give safe seats to our Asquiths and MacDonalds and Baldwins, to all the big figures, indeed, in the political world, but it would also unluckily give safe seats to many men who could not be trusted not to abuse the privilege. Under the existing system of single-member constituencies

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English politicians lead a very dangerous life—unless they sit for Carnarvon or the City of London—but it is that danger that is the protection of democracy; for even the greatest and most powerful of our statesmen can not afford to ignore any movement of opinion among the electorate. It is a system which has drawbacks—exemplified at Paisley this week and expressly recognized by Mr. Asquith's victorious Labor opponent in a speech which did him great credit—but it is also the most effectively 'democratic' system in the world. In Great Britain there are no 'safe' seats and that means that the politicians can never forget their responsibility to public opinion."

THE LEAGUE'S HELP TO HUNGARY

THREE FAMOUS ACHIEVEMENTS of the League of Nations during its five years of existence, according to President Hymans of the Council, are the establishment of the World Court and the financial rehabilitation of Austria and Hungary. As to Hungary, it is pointed out by an American correspondent at Geneva that a year ago the League reconstruction plan for this country was unborn, and the American Commissioner-General, Jeremiah Smith, arrived there only on May first of this year, when the plan began to operate. By June 24 inflation was ended, we are told, and Hungarian currency is now stabilized. By September the adverse trade balance, according to this informant, was 40 per cent. lower than in 1923, and this is said to be due largely to increased exports. It is Commissioner-General Smith's hope, we are told, that at the end of the year the balance of trade will be fully met from invisible exports. If the budgets are adhered to, he believes that Hungary should be self-supporting at the end of two years. We read then:

"The Hungarian people and Government have cooperated loyally and intelligently. Superfluous State employees have been discharged, many artificial and vexatious obstacles to trade removed, and steps are on foot which bid fair to result in commercial treaties which, while affording reasonable protection against an adverse balance of trade, will permit a more normal flow of commerce to the common benefit of the Danube nations.

"The success of the plan is based, of course, on the fact that the Reparations Commission consented to give the reconstruction loan priority over reparations. Important also was the protocol in which Hungary's neighbor States, and also England, France and Italy, undertook to respect her political independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, and abstain from trade or other advantage likely to affect the security of the loan, submitting questions arising to the Council of the League."

But the chief credit for Hungary's improvement is attributed by Commissioner-General Smith to the Financial Commission and the new machinery set up by the League. As quoted in a Geneva dispatch to the New York *Times*, Mr. Smith explains:

"This plan was prepared by the Financial Commission of the League after most careful examination of the situation, first by members of the Secretariat, and finally by visit of a committee to Budapest, where conferences were had with members of the Government and with representatives of all varieties of opinion. The League was fortunate enough to secure as members of the Financial Commission men of great experience and ability in financial and economic affairs in different countries of Europe whose services it would have been impossible to secure for any compensation, but who willingly gave them to the League."

In sharp contrast to the optimism of the Commissioner-General is the opinion of Dr. Clemer Hantos, a Hungarian economic expert, who says in the *Mitteleuropäische Wirtschaft*, the business supplement of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, that the Hungarian plan of reconstruction is worth much praise, but, for all that, is bound to give rise to grave difficulties. His argument is:

"Every citizen and every economic unit in the country must feel the increase of the financial burden involved. How can such enormous sums as are required by the economic sanitation plan be obtained from a country whose situation is much entangled? Hungary's production is low and its business life is at a standstill as a result of the stabilization of the currency after a long period of inflation. Taxes must be increased two times and a half in the course of four semesters, and that is a severe fiscal drain."

Dr. Hantos goes on to tell us of some of the measures that will be put in force in order to reorganize Hungary's finances, as, for instance—

"Henceforth money will be issued by the Bank of Issue . . . and not by the Treasury as has been the case hitherto. At all events, this method will facilitate supervision and control of the currency. Formerly, the Ministry of Finance performed the functions of other ministries and each month allowed them a certain fixt sum for expenditures. . . . But these ministries could exceed the allotted credits because the Treasury had to obey their demands if they were supported by the sanction of the State Controller. In future this condition will not exist."

These reforms are undoubtedly good in theory, says this informant, but it will be extremely difficult to make some of them practical in Hungary. For instance, he cites the plan to simplify the system of taxation, which he predicts will meet a stumbling-block in the ignorance and low level of intelligence of the masses. That which works excellently in England, he contends, may prove to be a failure in Hungary. Of graver concern in his eyes is the fact that tho Hungary is a poor country, its expenditures under the reconstruction plan are bound to increase, and he goes on to say:

"Toward the end of the reconstruction period in 1926 the liabilities on loans must increase from 8,600,000 gold crowns to 65,600,000 gold crowns. The burden inflicted on the country by the Peace Treaty will have been reduced from 7,300,000 gold crowns to 6,000,000 gold crowns, only to rise in 1926, together with the reparations payments, to 10,000,000 gold crowns.

"These obligations are imperative. They do not depend on our will, and therefore it would be useless to criticize them. Other expenditures include that for the maintenance of the Army, which will increase from its present figure of 52,200,000 gold crowns to 69,500,000 gold crowns, that of the Ministry for Home Affairs will rise from 22,400,000 to 36,600,000 gold crowns; that of the Ministry of Finance will rise from 21,800,000 to 31,800,000 gold crowns. The provisions of the reconstruction plan raise the grand total of our budgetary expenditures from 277,900,000 gold crowns in 1924 to 397,400,000 gold crowns in 1926. This notable increase is an evident contradiction of the idea of economy and reduction of outlay. Yet it would not be so bad if the list above were complete, but one can not be sure that there are not other increases impending."

According to this writer, two very important problems remain untouched by the reconstruction machinery. The first is the enormous overhead of the Hungarian bureaucracy, which by 1926 will be eating up 80 per cent. of the money spent by the State, whereas before the war it did not take more than 25 per cent. of it. The second failure, to his mind, is the management of the railroads. Meanwhile Budapest press dispatches advise us that the Hungarian Nationalists are concentrating their campaign against the resumption of military control by the League of Nations, and especially against the composition of the new control commission. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in that city writes as follows:

"In the Assembly, Tibor Eckhardt, Nationalist party leader, declared military control had not be alleviated by Hungary's obvious disarmament, but, on the contrary, had been sharpened. The commission, he said, was entirely composed of representatives of the Little Entente, whose position gave them an opportunity for far-reaching espionage.

"Budapest, he said, was so close to the Czech border that in case of war it could be bombarded and destroyed in fifteen minutes. Hungary should take the case to the Hague Tribunal, he said, and the Government be reprimanded for constantly praising the merits of the League.

"He asserted the League was trying only to reduce Hungary to more complete submission. He pointed out that while Hungary had only an Army of 35,000, the Little Entente had a standing Army of 450,000, and used the League control commission as a means of spying."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TURNING SOME OF LAKE MICHIGAN INTO MORE CHICAGO

Photograph by Aerial Photographic Service, Inc. Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

PART OF CHICAGO'S NEW LAKE FRONT

This is the part of the development north of the Chicago River. The dotted line shows the old lake front before the city began to reclaim the land. This part of the work is now complete, except for the three upper lagoons. A photograph showing the methods of construction appears on the next page.

"From the earth the gradual conquest of the lake proceeds so evenly and covers so great a territory that it passes almost unnoticed, but from the air the magnitude of the project becomes visible. From above, long rows of piles, placed with exactness in long curving scallops, etch the shore-lines of the future parks. Aerial photography has become so important in recent years that the dredging companies have frequent aerial views taken to show the progress of their work. The photographs are superseding blueprints and maps, because they show every line of the work."

THE PROCESS BY WHICH 1,500 ACRES is being added to Chicago's park system at the expense of Lake Michigan, is described in an illustrated article contributed to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). When this project is complete, we are told, it will furnish a system of island boulevards, linked together and to the mainland by bridges. In the days of the first settlers, the mouth of the Chicago River was where Michigan Boulevard now crosses the stream. To-day the mouth is a half-mile east, pushed into the lake by the need of water-front land for warehouses and terminals. We read:

"North of the river a tract approximately one-half mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long is all made land, and, with the improvements upon it, is valued at far in excess of $150,000,000. Great hotels and clusters of huge apartment buildings have pushed up where once the fish played in the lake. One of the largest office buildings in the world is nearly a half-mile out into what was the lake. Opposite the business section of the city, Grant Park, a broad, treeless expanse which is to be converted into botanical gardens, and the yards and warehouses of the lake-front railroads have been reclaimed from the waters. On the north side, much of Lincoln Park, with its system of lagoons, was once in the lake. South of Grant Park the new Field Museum and the huge stone municipal stadium, now under construction, stand on recovered soil. The new projects now under way, however, are more important still.

"Southward from the Field Museum, for over five miles and a half, an outer parkway is being built along the shore, while parelleling it, out in the lake, dredges, pile drivers and sand suckers are raising a chain of five long islands, to be joined to each other and to the shore parks by bridges. Over these islands will pass a direct boulevard from the far south side to the center of the city. This project alone will add 1,100 acres to the park system. Between the islands and the shore parks will be a series of connecting lagoons, for canoeing and small-boat races, and on each island will be one or more of a series of public bathing-beaches. When the entire project is completed the lake front will be lined with a chain of public beaches for more than ten miles, capable of accommodating more than a million bathers at one time. Eventually, the island parks will be continued northward. To the north of Lincoln Park the lake front is being shoved eastward 1,100 feet for a distance of three miles, adding 400 acres of parks and a series of bathing-lagoons and boat harbors."

The romance of the invasion of the lake has had many stirring figures, but none more so, we are told, than that of Captain Streeter, who laid claim to the area which now houses hotels, apartment houses, and other buildings, valued at more than one hundred million dollars. The doughty captain, a lake sailor, was driven ashore one stormy night, more than thirty years ago, his schooner coming to rest on a sand-bar. Unable to put to sea again the captain settled down to make his home on his dry-land boat. Then the lake began drifting sand about the boat, and gradually an island took form. Says the writer:

"Captain Streeter, with the assistance of other squatters who had rallied around him, gave the lake a bit of help, and soon a sand spit joined the island to the mainland, and gradually acre after acre arose from the lake's depths. Streeter laid claim to the territory, which he named the 'District of Lake Michigan,' and contended it was outside the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois.

"For years he defended his claims in the courts and on the scene, fighting several pitched battles with police and detectives who tried to evict him. The captain and his 'army' of squatters wrote many pages of colorful history before the highest courts eventually ousted him, upholding the principle that natural accretions belonged to the property owner with riparian rights on the shore, but that the lake itself belonged to the State, and artificial tampering with its bed to raise it above the surface did not affect the State's ownership. From the earth the gradual conquest of the lake proceeds so evenly and covers so great a territory that it passes almost unnoticed, but from the air the magnitude of the project becomes visible. From above, long rows of piles, placed with exactness in long curving scallops, etch the shore-lines of the future parks. At intervals they thrust their way out into the future lagoons.

"Where the invasion of the lake by the city will stop, no one can tell.

"The ground already reclaimed, since Captain Crim made his survey in 1821, is estimated at 130,680,000 square feet, while 2,613,600,000 cubic feet of lake water has been displaced by land.

"Aerial photography, with its all-seeing eye, has become so important in recent years that the dredging companies have frequent aerial views taken to show the progress of their work. The photographs are superseding blueprints and maps, because they show every line of the work."

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EYESIGHT AND AUTO ACCIDENTS

THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS is increasing steadily at the rate of 2,000 a year, we are told by the Eyesight Conservation Council of America, which urges that a nation-wide effort be made to correct this frightful situation. Accumulated into annual totals, the Council tells us in a recent press bulletin, automobile accidents become an enormous national catastrophe. According to the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, there occurred last year 15,700 fatal automobile accidents, and 392,000 persons were injured by such accidents. It is claimed that 85 per cent. of all accidents are preventable, and when it is realized that a large proportion of all persons have reduced visual perception it would seem reasonable to expect that as a measure of public safety precautions should be taken to make sure that no one is permitted to drive unless vision is up to a reasonable standard. We read:

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MAKING AN ISLAND ON THE CHICAGO LAKE FRONT

As described on the preceding page, this is south of Grant Park. In the background are the new Field Museum and the unfinished Municipal Stadium. In the foreground the island under construction is enclosed by concrete sea walls and piles, while sand-dredges pump new land into place. Square approaches on shore and island show future bridge sites. In this section of the project south of the Chicago River 1,100 acres are being added to the park system.

"Unquestionably, good eyesight is a prime requisite for all who drive motor-cars, and those with poor vision are a menace.

"A survey of the motor-vehicle laws of the various States made by the Eyesight Conservation Council shows unwarranted neglect of this important qualification. Only four States—Delaware, Minnesota, Oregon and Pennsylvania—make statutory reference to the eyesight of operators. The provisions of these State laws are merely more or less vague statements that the eyesight of applicants must not be impaired or defective. State officials report that the eyesight of applicants is tested in five additional States—Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island. Further investigation of the interpretation and enforcement of the laws and the methods used shows that the work generally is done too hurriedly to be effective. Since this applies to only nine States, the conclusion is reached that proper attention is not given to the eyesight of practically the entire motor-driving population of the United States.

"The seriousness of this question is well illustrated by the results of tests that are being carried on by the local police department of Roanoke, Virginia. Since January 1, 1924, the rule has been made that every applicant for a driver's license must have at least one-half normal vision in order to receive a permit to drive. If vision is below this, the applicant is advised to have his eyes examined and to secure glasses to better his condition, if possible. If vision can not be brought to one-half normal the permit is permanently refused. Out of 4,496 applicants, 124 were refused permits until their distance vision was improved by glasses, and three were refused permits unconditionally because their vision could not be brought up to even half of normal.

"In May, 1924, the Detroit Police Department conducted a Motorist's Vision Survey of 1,654 motorists and found 26.4 per cent. with vision below normal. Seventeen persons were blind in one eye, 133 had less than half vision in one eye, and 192 had less than two-thirds vision in one eye.

"Altho no comprehensive and authoritative investigation has been made to determine a definite relationship of defective vision to automobile accidents, it is obviously a contributing cause. There are many factors that enter into the automobile-accident problem, and the interrelationship of one factor with another makes it difficult to segregate the defective vision factor. In order to arrive at any conclusive data applicable to the entire motor-driving population, it would be necessary to make careful analyses of large groups.

"The Department of Motor Vehicles of Connecticut is examining the eyes of a limited number of operators involved in motor accidents for the purpose of arriving, if possible, at some definite relationship of defective vision to accidents.

"The increasing number of accidents caused by motor traffic in Great Britain led to a study by experts resulting in the recommendation of minimum visual requirements for motor drivers in that country. Similar visual standards should be defined for the United States and incorporated in the motor-vehicle laws of every State as a necessary requisite for all motor drivers. Thereby would be established at least one effective measure for lessening the terrible toll of human life.

"A conference on Street and Highway Safety recently organized by Secretary Hoover is now studying all phases of the traffic-accident problem. The conference is coordinating the work of various national organizations promoting safer conditions of traffic. It is the opinion of a group of experts that education of the automobile driver and pedestrian to their responsibilities will go far toward reducing the present number of traffic accidents."

THE SPEED OF THE FINGERS—In a recent book, "The Life of Mankind," by a German author, Dr. Kahn, some interesting data are given as to the rapidity of which human muscles are capable. We quote an extract from *Kosmos* (Stuttgart):

"As his highest achievement, the violinist executes six hundred finger motions per minute—10 movements per second. The pianist when playing the 'Minute Waltz' must touch in the same length of time 740 keys with his right hand. Great pianists accomplish this in not more than forty seconds or even thirty-five. Among the most delicate and most practised muscles of the entire body are those concerned in speech, in the use of which Valentin, in the course of his experiments, executed 1,500 definite motions in one minute, or 25 per second, and yet this record number in the case of man comprises only one-tenth of the muscular motions made by the ordinary house-fly with its wings. This insect makes 330 wing-beats per second, which is very probably the world record for rapidity among all natural fliers; hence it may be given the title of world master of aeronautics."

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WASHING DRINKING-WATER IN AIR

AERATION HAS BEEN USED more or less in water-works plants, especially during recent years, but the amount of benefit or, in fact, whether there is any, and the chemical or other actions involved, are not often studied or perhaps given much consideration. In a paper before the Indiana Sanitary and Water Supply Association, Malcolm Pirnie considers the conditions resulting from aeration and the probable causes of the results, and described a number of aerating appliances. He concludes that aeration promotes chemical activity, electrifies the sprayed drops, and aids in removing impurities. We quote the following paragraphs from an abstract in *Public Works* (New York):

"The most obvious effect of aeration is that of increasing enormously the surface of the water in contact with the air. Soluble substances are concentrated at the surface of water, so that when this surface is increased, reaction between them may take place much more than in the undisturbed body of water. When water is disintegrated into a fine spray in air, surface concentration necessarily influences reactions between impurities contained in the water and between them and certain of the elements in the air. Whether this is advantageous or not depends upon the kind and state of the impurities.

"Another effect is that of electrification. Electric rain and electric sand storms are large-scale demonstrations of electrification of drops of water or particles of solids falling through air. Water in a waterfall becomes charged with positive electricity, while the air close to it becomes negatively charged. Soluble impurities in water influence the charge on the drops when it is broken into a spray and when the spray is formed by a nozle, the material of which the nozle is constructed also influences the charge. Probably other factors also are responsible for variations in electrification, but we have mentioned enough to account at least in part for variable efficiency in aerators where changes occur in the condition of the air or in the impurities contained in the water.

"The positively charged drop is said to have a lower vapor tension than a neutral drop, and it is probable that it has a greater attraction for oxygen in the surrounding air. Oxygen is readily soluble in water, and should assist in expelling carbon dioxid. Fine-spray aeration is successful in removing such gases as carbon dioxid and hydrogen sulfid if the water is sufficiently free from other impurities.

"Watertown, New York, derives its supply from the Black River, which contains a large amount of organic coloring matter. Formerly, when there was no aeration it was impossible at times to clean the water, considerable impurity passing the filters and the water causing almost universal red-water trouble and destroying service pipes. The color sometimes exceeded sixty parts per million, and averaged twenty-two parts. For the past two years monthly averages of color of the effluent close to zero had been common, while the average for the year 1922 was seven parts to the million.

"West Palm Beach, Florida, uses water with a color as high as 200 parts per million. It is dosed with aluminum sulfate and pumped through nozles which break it into a fine spray which falls into an open eight-hour coagulation basin, from which it flows to mechanical filters. Colors of 200 are reduced below 20 without difficulty."

Danville, Virginia, uses water from the Dan River that carries a considerable amount of red silt, a slight amount of organic coloring matter and about two parts per million of iron. Coagulation with aluminum sulfate and soda was unsatisfactory, but half the former soda dose with immediate aeration produced good results and the plant is now being built over and will be equipped to supply soda and aluminum sulfate to the suction of the raw-water pump, which will force the water through a fine spray aerator, from which the water will rise through a ten-minute whirling mixer. To quote further:

"A supply at Long Beach, Long Island, is from wells over a thousand feet deep, and contains about seven parts per million of iron, and ten parts of silica. The water is pumped through a fine spray aerator in a vented room, falls on the floor, and thence flows through a series of concrete boxes containing nine feet depth of graded gravel. The removal of iron is practically complete. The importance of the aeration has been demonstrated by subjecting the unaerated water to conditions otherwise identical, when only a small part of the iron was removed.

"Aeration of the effluents from the mechanical filters at Poughkeepsie and Albany, New York, both treating Hudson River water, has proved efficient. Aeration is of little benefit, however, if the coagulent is not applied in sufficient quantity. The plans for the new Albany plant call for spray aeration of the effluent in addition to aeration of the dosed raw water before it enters the coagulation basins.

"These and other cases show that aeration is very useful in water purification but that 'the results obtained vary according to the kinds and amounts of impurities in the water. We are not yet in possession of sufficient knowledge to allow us to determine by chemical analyses the exact combination of treatments best suited to the purification of a given source of supply. Experiments are valuable in indicating what treatments are of value and in what order.' However, 'theories must be used as a guide' to these experiments 'until the exact science of water purification has advanced beyond the present stage.'"

LOSS OF BLOOD IN SURGERY

A HEALTHY ADULT may lose nearly a quart of blood before serious results appear, we are told by Drs. W. D. Catch and W. D. Little, of Indiana University Medical School, in a report printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). This and other conclusions stated are based on actual measurements taken recently in hospitals. This matter, they say at the outset, is the oldest problem of operative surgery, and is still one of the most interesting and important. Our conception of the amount of blood lost in the course of a given operation is vague. It is founded on the color of the patient, the pulse rate and the number of sponges used. Likewise, our idea concerning the amount of blood lost when alarming symptoms occur is based on speculation. They go on:

"At the Robert W. Long Hospital, from 700 to 750 cubic centimeters [about 1½ pints] of blood has been taken from donors many times without the least apparent harm resulting. In fact, donors have usually walked away from the hospital soon after the transfusion. However, when as much as 900 cubic centimeters [nearly a quart] has been taken, distressing symptoms have appeared. These observations agree with those of others. Carrier, Lee and Whipple have shown that laboratory animals withstand the loss of 25 per cent. by volume of blood without noticeable ill-effects.

"It would seem that the amount of blood lost in a series of operations would be of value, since, on the basis of this exact knowledge, it might be possible to form a better idea of how large a factor hemorrhage is in surgical risk.

"Thirty estimations have been carried out, representing at least the minimum blood loss at each operation. We know that, if anything, the blood loss was a trifle more than indicated, since the chief error consists in inability to recover all hemoglobin from sponges, linens and instruments. They furnish, however, a satisfactory basis for study.

"The results show that the loss of blood in ordinary laparotomies [abdominal operations] is insignificant. Even in radical gastrectomy [removal of part of the stomach], the loss was only 232 cubic centimeters. They also show that in operations other than laparotomies, the loss is much greater. Two of these cases require special mention. In the case of laminectomy for fracture of the spine in which 672 cubic centimeters was lost, a large part of the blood was already extravasated at the site of injury. In the case of radical excision of the breast, pectoral muscles and axillary glands, the large loss of blood was a surprize to every one, since at no time was there seemingly any excessive bleeding. This case shows the very considerable loss of blood that may be masked by the use of gauze packs instead of being stopt by them.

"These results show also that a patient in fairly good physical condition may lose from 600 to 700 cubic centimeters of blood without any apparent harmful effect on the general condition or the post-operative course. This fact we already know from our experience with donors for transfusion of blood.

"It is also safe to say that an adult in good health does not manifest serious effects from hemorrhage until the amount of blood lost is between 800 and 1,000 cubic centimeters. We know that the hemoglobin may be reduced to 15 or 20 per cent. without a fatal result, if the loss is gradual. If, however, the loss is sudden,

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the result is likely to be fatal. It would seem that when a patient requires a transfusion because of hemorrhage or anemia, the amount of blood given to be of much benefit should be rather large—at least 600 or 700 cubic centimeters. In desperate cases to save lives, two donors should be used and from 1,200 to 1,500 cubic centimeters of blood given. Occasionally it may be wise to give even more than this—say from 2,500 to 3,000 cubic centimeters in conditions with bleeding tendency. Operative hemorrhage will probably be fatal before indication for such large amounts would arise."

ARE MARS'S CAPS CLOUD-BANKS?

THE FAMOUS POLAR CAPS OF MARS, often attributed to snow or ice that melts seasonally, are largely due to clouds, haze, or other atmospheric phenomena, concludes Astronomer W. H. Wright of the Lick Observatory, who took advantage of the recent nearness of this planet to the earth and photographed it by light of different colors. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"It is a comparatively dense atmosphere that envelops the ruddy planet, Mr. Wright has also discovered. Heretofore the general opinion has been that the atmosphere on Mars is very thin.

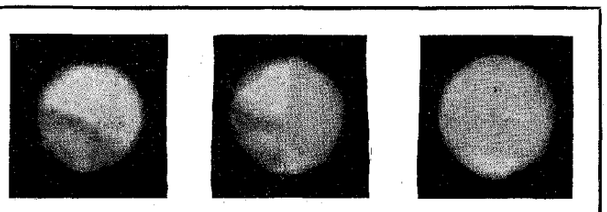
"Using the great Crossley reflecting telescope, these discoveries have been accomplished through the employment of color-screens and photographic plates of special sensitivity, used in conjunction in such a way as to isolate, for the purposes of the photograph, light of a number of parts of the spectrum. The range in color is from the near infra-red to the ultra-violet.

"'It is found that as the color used in the observations approaches the violet end of the spectrum the surface markings of the planet, excepting the polar cap, fade from the image, and in fact disappear completely with the employment of blue and violet light; the polar cap, for its part, becomes, with these changes, progressively more marked,' Mr. Wright reports. 'If, for example, we take light from opposite extremities of the visible spectrum, the infra-red and violet, we find that the one renders a picture rich in detail and high in contrast, while the other supplies an image barren of both, except that the polar cap and a few impermanent features stand out in greater strength. There is another difference between the images recorded by light of these two colors: The violet light image is the larger of the two.

"'This difference in aspect of the planet when viewed by light of the two ends of the spectrum is interpreted as resulting from the presence of a Martian atmosphere of considerable density that, like the atmosphere of the earth, scatters and absorbs light of short wave-length, such as blue and violet, but readily transmits the long-waved infra-red light. The infra-red photographs obviously represent the planet's surface, since they record the familiar permanent markings which are seen in the telescope and are known to be part of the planet; while, considered in the light of the foregoing hypothesis, the violet images are photographs of the planet's atmospheric shell, made with the light that it scatters. The fact that the polar caps are exceptionally strong in the supposed photographs of the atmosphere, leads necessarily to the conclusion that they are, to a great extent, atmospheric phenomena, possibly clouds or banks of haze. These may overlie solid caps of smaller dimensions on the surface of the planet.

"'The difference in size between the violet and infra-red images serves as the basis of a rough estimate of the thickness of the atmosphere, for the diameter of the atmospheric shell must exceed that of the planet proper by twice this quantity. The thickness or height of the atmosphere derived in this way is somewhat more than 100 miles, but the result is regarded as only roughly approximate, and of value principally in indicating that the extent of atmosphere is measurable.'

"The significance of the observations is regarded as lying in their indication that the atmosphere of Mars is comparatively dense, optically at least, and of considerable extent."



PICTURES THAT MAKE CLOUD-BANKS OF MARS'S POLAR CAPS

At the right is the violet light photograph showing the planet surrounded by its atmosphere. At the left is the infra-red photograph showing the surface. In the center is a combination of the two, a half of each photograph (the atmospheric one being naturally larger) showing that the polar cap is an atmospheric phenomenon.

REFUGES FOR NON-SMOKERS

SPECIAL ROOMS, COMPARTMENTS OR REGIONS where one may smoke must now be replaced by refuges where one must not smoke, suggests Dr. John H. Kellogg, editor of *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Michigan). Smoking is now the rule, and the inhalation of smoke from the surrounding atmosphere is compulsory if refuges are not provided. He writes:

"A hundred years ago smokers were still so much in the minority, and smoking was so little popular, that smoking upon the streets was not allowed in Boston. Violators of the law were arrested. Even smoking on the Boston Common was not allowed, except on the top of a certain mound southwest of the music field, a place known as 'Smokers' Circle.' The Smokers' Circle was still maintained as late as the middle of the last century, but now the situation is reversed. Smoking has become so nearly universal among men, the few non-smokers are practically ignored and their rights are trampled upon. Even in our institutions of learning, where students should be trained in correct bodily habits as well as in sound mental and moral habits, smoking has become a veritable institution, and is so strongly entrenched that college authorities have, for the most part, abandoned all attempt at control. One college president has recently published an appealing little tract entitled, 'Why I am Opposed to Compulsory Smoking.'

"It seems to be high time that educators, especially the ruling authorities of colleges and universities, should take a stand against a practise which in recent years has come to be a menace physically, mentally and morally, to American manhood, and is even threatening an attack upon American womanhood. We are glad to note that a few colleges still maintain a defensive attitude against tobacco. We find in the Bulletin of Taylor University the following paragraph with reference to the use of tobacco:

"'The tobacco habit being such an ubiquitous vice, condoned in so many schools, Taylor has been forced to fence against it with an inflexible rule. No exceptions are made. Students who claim the privilege to attend Taylor and use tobacco or cigarets during vacation or holidays are not desired. Our custom is, retirement on first violation of this rule. Dismissal for the use of tobacco is not expulsion, since the average school admits tobacco-users. They are simply permitted to withdraw. Young people who have formed this habit should quit and try themselves out a few months before coming to Taylor and thus avoid falling under a temptation which would hurt them and embarrass us.'"

STERILIZING OYSTERS WITH SEA-WATER—After referring to the well-known fact that both typhus and paratyphus fevers can be transmitted by oysters, a writer in *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau* (Coethen-Anhalt) states that in order to free the mollusks from disease germs, it is only necessary to keep them for a few days in running filtered sea-water. He writes:

"Bodin and Chevrel have demonstrated that under these conditions oysters infected with typhus germs are sterilized in from three to five days. The qualities which indicate a good oyster comprize freshness, size and taste; they should be of medium size, tender, juicy, and well tasting, while the flesh should be gray-white in color and of a granular but soft texture. The shells should be firmly closed, and not allow themselves to open until the hinge muscles are cut. The age of the best commercial varieties ranges from four to six years, and is easily determined by the corresponding number of rings with which the lower shell is marked. Dead oysters have loose shells while diseased oysters have unduly soft and discolored flesh, often of a milky aspect, together with a gray-colored, much enlarged liver, while other parts are frequently greenish. In many regions, however, this greenish color of the reproductive organs and intestines is artificially cultivated. With the exception of these organs the flesh of oysters is very nutritious, containing 9 per cent. of albumen and 2 per cent. of fat."

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WHY LEAVES FALL IN AUTUMN

NOT FROST, BUT DROUGHT, causes the fall of the leaf, we are told by Dr. Ernest Bade, writing in *The Scientific American* (November). Stoppage of sap causes the leaves to change color and wilt, the same writer asserts. Leaves of various trees and shrubs die at different periods, he says, just as they appear at different times in the spring. Maple, beech and hickory let their leaves drop when the first cold autumn storms have shaken them. But the winter oak holds tightly to its dead leaves. Some of these will still be on the twigs in the spring, when the new shoots make their appearance. On the other hand, the foliage is stript from the white birch by the cool winds of early autumn, and the walnut leaves barely survive the summer. He goes on:

"The time of leaf-fall may be hastened or delayed—all depends upon the weather. But before the leaf detaches itself and drops to the ground, it invariably assumes its festive garb. And the dark brown coloration of the heather is produced by the same material that is in the red beech; in both cases this tinting is an attempt at protection against the strong intensive rays of the autumn afternoon sun, as contrasted to the chill of morning and night.

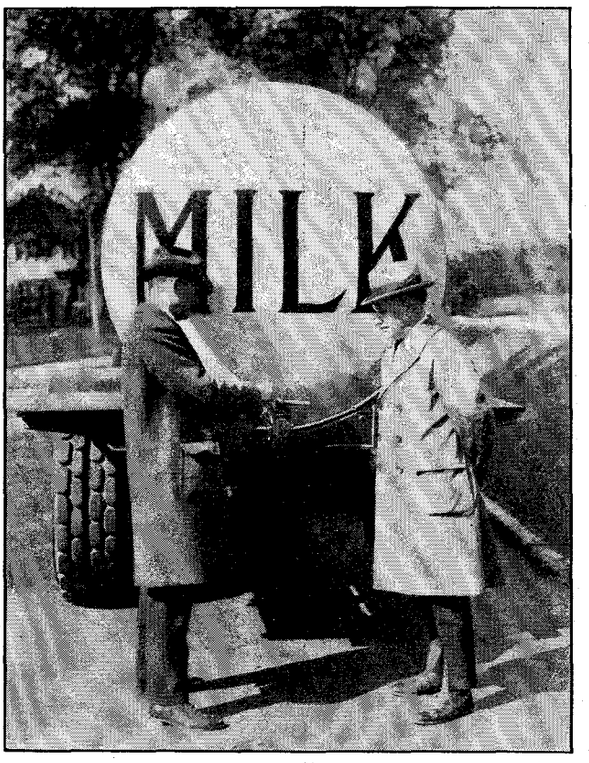
"The change of color is most readily observed in the heather, that part being more strongly painted which is most exposed to the sun. The light yellow- and orange-colored tints are produced by a different coloring material. It is the same substance which makes the carrot yellow.

"Many of the colors found on the foliage in the autumn do not arise during this season, but become visible only at this time after the green coloring matter, the chlorophyl, has disappeared. In the fall, when the vitality of the plant is reduced, a migration of those substances in the leaf takes place, which may be of use at a future time, and these are stored in the twigs. The products left in the leaf, producing as they do the autumn coloration, are of no further use to the plant; in fact, it is of great advantage to be rid of such waste substances so easily. Nothing is suddenly produced when the leaves begin to fall, which has not already been formed; nothing occurs which is not followed by essential results. The cause is not found in the universal cycle of life in which generation, being, and decay are bound together like the links of a chain so that life comes from death, and death from life, neither does the leaf follow the mighty downward pull of mother earth in order to give back that which was taken from her. These are not the causes, they are the results. Tree and shrub have prepared themselves for months for the coming loss in leaves, they themselves have produced, by a certain formation within the plant, a partition, which gradually shuts off the leaf from the mother plant, thus dooming the leaf to a slow and lingering death.

"The falling of the leaves is caused by the diminution and the final stopping of the flow of sap to the leaves. The wilting, the changing to a black, brown, yellow, and red is not caused by freezing but by a drying out. Frost only occurs after the last winter asters have withered away, and at this time all trees and shrubs are bare, lifting their leafless twigs and branches into the cold late autumn air. The dry foliage rustles under the feet of the wanderer, the fitful winds playfully toss the dead leaves high into the air, now building a mound in some hollow, and then again carrying them helter-skelter to some other, more distant place."

MILK BY TRUCK-TANK

THE NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION held recently at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was the final scene of what is regarded as an unusual transportation feat. A truck-tank of milk was started from Pittsburgh on Saturday, September 27, at 10:05 P. M. and driven by its own power to Milwaukee. The tank was sealed at Pittsburgh by the health authorities and opened at Milwaukee by the Commissioner of Health of that city. The time of the run was approximately sixty hours, the milk arriving on Tuesday at 4 A. M. Inspection revealed that it was in perfect condition, having risen only 5 degrees in temperature en route, or from 36° F. to 41°. Says a letter written to THE DIGEST from the office of the National Dairy Association, Chicago:



1,350 GALLONS OF PITTSBURGH MILK IN MILWAUKEE

If this truck-tank of milk could travel from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee, and arrive in perfect condition, as it did, it means, according to dairy authorities, that it would be perfectly possible to supply New York City with milk transported in tank-cars from the Mississippi Valley or even the Pacific coast.

"The truck-tank was driven through the Milwaukee State Fair Grounds on arrival and the milk was dispensed free to the public. Owing to the large quantity, 1,350 gallons, it took more than one day to dispense this, and Thursday, when the writer observed the milk, which was at that time six days old, it was still in perfect condition. This has a remarkable significance, since it shows that were it necessary, milk could be transported from the Pacific coast to New York City in glass-lined tank-cars.

"In fact, in sixty hours, the running time of the truck, a railroad tank-car could have traveled nearly 3,000 miles, which would have made it easily possible to bring milk from the Pacific coast into Chicago and points east.

"This incident demonstrates the ability to reach out farther and farther into the West for the milk supply. This grows daily more inevitable since the producing facilities of the East are entirely inadequate to the demand. The West must supply the East, and here is the means to make this supply available."

RADIO-CONTROLLED POWER-STATION—Complete radio control of the electrical substation at Tipton, Indiana, supplying a city of 5,000 population, has been established, we are informed by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Radio waves sent from Kokomo control the switches, and through them the light and power of the community. This is believed to be the first instance of this kind in the United States. We read:

"Two transmission lines to Tipton are maintained from Kokomo and Noblesville. In case of interruption on either, such as might be caused by storms, the supply can be resumed from the alternative source. Heretofore, the operation of oil switches, used to change the connection, has necessitated the constant presence of substation attendants who have received their instructions by telephone from Kokomo. The telephone has sometimes been put out of commission by storms. Under the new system, if trouble develops on either of the lines, it is instantly observed on the power-house instruments at Kokomo and an operator sends out high-frequency waves which open the oil switch. The special wave-length used is outside broadcasting range. The waves are received by antennæ at Tipton and transmitted to a five-tube receiving set and amplifier. They are then carried to a series of selector relays which in turn operate the storage-battery switches."

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THE OPERA'S NEW STAR

THE OPERA IS UPON US AGAIN; and this year its bright particular star of the opening night was a man; and not a tenor at that. He was the leader of the orchestra, Tullio Serafin, and the position he takes at the outset of the season indicates that the Metropolitan's policy will be for art and not for star singers. Time was when a season's opening

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A FRIEND OF MUSICAL MODERNISTS

Tullio Serafin, the Metropolitan's new conductor, who hails from Milan and other musical world centers.

carried the magic name of Calvé in "Carmen," Caruso in any of a dozen operas, so long as he sang them, latterly Jeritza in "Tosca"; but now it is Serafin in "Aïda." And the singers—Matzenhauer, Rethberg, Martinelli, Mardones—were the serviceable ones without some spectacular earlier triumph to serve as a bait. Serafin is about forty, but he has conducted opera in Milan, London, Paris, Buenos Aires, beginning at the age of twenty-two with "Aïda," which he now uses as his bow to America. Something of his attitude toward the art of music is given in an interview that serves as a partial revelation of the personality who will affect so much the destinies of the opera this season. These are some of his dicta quoted in the New York *Times:*

"In music there is both art and artificiality. The two qualities are readily distinguishable. The artificial does not last, because it can be so easily explained; there is nothing to search for, no hidden beauty to be discovered. But art in music is another matter. It can not be so easily explained. Its interpretation forever uncovers new beauty, new meaning. That is why certain music lasts and other music does not.

"The spirit of music has not changed, despite the so-called modernist invasion. There is no radical element in Italy nor in any other country; that is, no element disclaiming entirely the old for the novelty of the moment. There has been a gradual development in modern music; it started before the war [Serafin assures us the war had nothing to do with it], but it is built on the old. Such moderns as Malipiero, Pizetti and Alfano are of the new school [and Serafin, being himself an ultramodernist, is intensely interested in it].

"There is that which is good in all music, whether of the eighteenth or of the twentieth century, no matter what the school. How do you know the twentieth-century music is bad unless you try it? And then it may prove good. If it has the spirit, which is, after all, the art in music, it must be good. So you find the beautiful in all schools.

"It is impossible to say, too, what is the most beautiful in the different schools; as difficult as to say which type of woman is more beautiful, blonde or brunette. I may find a blonde I consider very beautiful. I may also discover a beautiful brunette. It is so in music. Because we have found beautiful compositions of the eighteenth century is no reason why we should not find beautiful compositions in the twentieth century. They are different, that is all.

"The two men who represent the two columns on which the lyric theatre is built, Wagner and Verdi, are different. They come from different countries. They belong to different schools. Yet they go in the same direction. The spirit of their music is the same. They will always remain the two great artists of the lyric theater. But one can not say that there are not other great artists; that there will not be still others.

"Only you will never abolish the old masterpieces. Modern compositions, no matter how fine, will not displace them. You like the different schools for different things. Mozart may charm you with his melody and grace, Bellini with his joyousness, Debussy with his exquisite rhythm. But you do not give up the one because you find a new emotion in the other."

For this new emotion Tullio Serafin is ever on the lookout, says the interviewer, taking over the discourse to represent rather than quote. For this he encourages what some call the "futurist" in music:

"That is why he is always ready to conduct new operas, and why, no doubt (tho he does not say so), he conducted Montemezzi's 'The Love of the Three Kings' at its opening, in Italy, and that other one, 'Giovanni Gallurese,' which New York will hear for the first time this winter. But if the emotion for which he is looking is not there, then for Serafin the piece has never lived, will never live.

"Like America's other new conductor, Koussevitsky, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serafin is a protector of young composers. He scouts for courageous pioneers, and when he finds those whose work produces the required effect he places them alongside the old masters, irrespective of period, school or nationality.

"'Always the necessary thing is that a composer be true, that he be sincere in his work. Not because Montemezzi was my pupil in the Milan Conservatory did I help him, but because his music gave me a new emotion. The spirit of his music was sincere.'"

So for the new conductor. How he acquitted himself and how the audience acquitted themselves may be learned from a fresh observer, Mr. Ernest Newman of the New York *Evening Post*, the English guest critic whom we introduced to our readers some weeks ago. Mr. Newman, like Mr. Colles of the London *Times* last year, is somewhat bewildered by the habits of our audience—their late coming and early going:

"It was evidently the gorgeousness of the production and the fineness of the singing that appealed to the majority of the

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audience at the opening performance of 'Aïda' last night. These made them a little careless of everything else in the performance, and so their late-comings and early-goings and outbursts of applause after every top note deprived poor people like myself of a great deal of pleasure in what, after all, are the finest parts of the score—the quieter parts.

"'Aïda' is a paradox among operas. It was meant to impress and dazzle the audience by the scale and the beauty of its 'effects'; yet the real musical strength of the work is not in these moments of 'effect.' Verdi must have written nearly all the music except that of *Aïda* herself and the temple music with his tongue in his cheek. 'Good enough for a Khedive,' we can imagine him saying to himself, 'but for the real Verdi, please look elsewhere.'

"The one character he is really interested in is *Aïda*. Upon her he lavishes his loveliest melodies and his most exquisite orchestral colors. She is psychologically veracious, which none of the other characters are. They are only stage puppets that Verdi, with his thorough knowledge of the theater, jerks into a momentary semblance of life. It is all stunt and bluff and make-believe, from 'Celeste Aïda' onward—big stuff of its kind, but a poor kind.

"When the tenor is so excellent as Mr. Martinelli was last night, there are, of course, compensations; but all the same, the lovers not of 'Aïda' but of *Aïda* must have felt themselves often cheated out of their rights by the evident preference of the audience for the big effects of vocal tone and of stage pageantry. Even the conductor, Mr. Tullio Serafin, seemed to share that preference; he piled up some magnificent effects in the more highly colored passages, but lavished less tenderness than I should have liked on some of those delicate string and wood-wind strains in which the very heart of *Aïda* speaks. (A few of these passages were made quite inaudible by an audience that seemed in no hurry to get to its seats, but, once it was there, had no scruple in blotting out a concluding orchestral passage in order to show its appreciation of a singer.) . . .

"Apart from the splendor of the production, there were many admirable things in it of the quieter kind, such as the perfect correspondence of tone and tint in the first temple scene, where the white dresses and the quiet movements of the celebrants were matched as I have never known them to be before by the tones of the voices and the orchestra."

THE CAT WHO MADE AN EDITOR—Chris Morley tells a story of a London editor he hobnobbed with on his recent visit to the British capital. The editor is unnamed, as the gentleman is of such excessive modesty that in his "twenty years on a famous paper his name has been printed only twice." But in *The Saturday Review* (New York), we read this tale:

"He came down from Scotland as a youngster, to look for a newspaper job. He tapped at all the doors, and found no entry. His small fund of money soon ran out, and he felt himself beaten. There seemed no room for him on Fleet Street, and one night he wrote home asking for money enough to get back to Scotland. He went to the post-office to buy a stamp for the fatal letter. On the counter sat a big black cat, comfortably licking her fur. In an idle moment the young man held out the stamp to see if the cat would moisten it for him. She did so, seeming to relish the sweet taste of the gum. He affixt the stamp and was about to drop the letter down the slit—

"Then he put the letter back in his pocket, ran to a desk in the corner and then and there wrote a brief story about the Stamp-Licking Cat at the Fleet Street post-office. How the postal authorities, always solicitous of the public convenience, had laboriously trained the animal to sit on the counter and lick stamps for customers. How the cat was specially nourished with a saliva-stimulating diet, and that a project was under way to mingle a little oil of catnip with the government's stamp-gum. And so on.

"The first newspaper editor to whom he offered this agreeably preposterous little yarn accepted it with glee. It was the journalistic *coup* of the week. Illustrated papers wired for photos, and the post-office was crowded with people asking to see the cat. The S. P. C. A. hurried round to see if it was a matter within their jurisdiction. The sale of stamps at that office increased 40 per cent. And the author of the story has never since been without a job. It is the story of Dick Whittington over again, you see. I told you, didn't I, that England is all a kind of fairy-tale."

AN IRISH PAINTER AND WIT

BESIDES BEING A GREAT PAINTER, many of whose works are already familiar to America, Sir William Orpen has shown himself a vivid writer and now a story-teller par excellence. Some of his pictures hang in Pittsburgh, where he has served on the jury of the annual international exhibitions.

Illustrations from "Stories of Old Ireland and Myself"

ORPEN IN THE BIG WHITE COAT

The painter's own caption where this illustration occurs is: "John Hughes takes me for a walk and talks art."

One of his books details his experiences in the war, accompanied with many graphic representations of its scenes. Now he has, in his own words "tried to write some little tales about Ireland, as I knew her, but I want it to be understood that these tales are mostly about the times when I lived there, long, long ago, before the Great War and the Rebellion and all the other things that have happened to her since." Sir William lives in London and some extracts from his newly published book, "Stories of Old Ireland and Myself" are afforded us by the London *Graphic*. We begin by quoting one which shows that Orpen does not mind telling a joke against himself:

"At the age of eleven I entered the School of Art, Dublin, and I at once became an old man, one of the world's workers; anyway I looked on myself as such and dreamt very few dreams—I was too eaten up with my own importance. I remember little of the next six years, except being very tired at night. Francis O'Donahue was my chief friend during that time. Francis was an out-and-out Irishman. I remember working beside him one day in the school, and we heard the newsboy screaming 'Extra Special Evening Tel-E-Graph,' 'Extra Special.' 'Billy,' said Francis. 'I like to hear that.' 'Why, Francis?' says I. 'When you hear that,' replied Francis, 'there's a chance some great calamity may have befallen England.'

"Years afterwards I came back to Dublin from London and in the street I met Francis. 'Hullo, Francis,' says I. 'Hello, Billy!' says he. 'Come, and have a drink?' says I. 'That will suit me,' says he, so we went into a pub. After we drank a bit, says Francis, 'Billy, they told me you had been spoilt in London, but you've not.' 'I'm glad of that anyway,' says I. 'Oh, you've not,' says Francis, 'sure you're just the same little fool you always were.' I'm afraid that is what I am thought of in Ireland at the present time, and in some other places as well, maybe! O'Donahue was killed one Christmas Eve in a car accident, and Ireland lost a good son and artist."

There is a story which was told Orpen by Dr. Butler, the late

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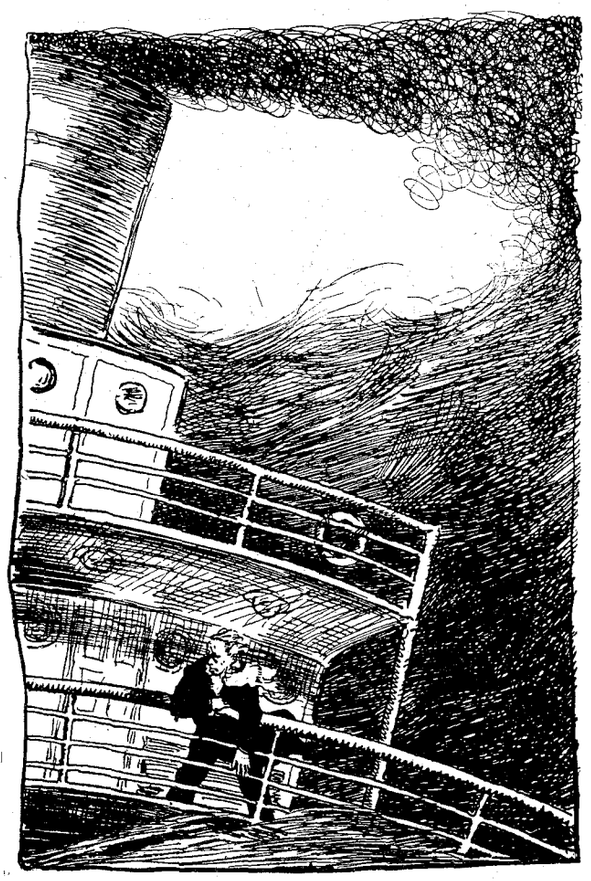
master of Trinity, which shows that W. E. Gladstone was not blest with a prodigious sense of humor:

"Dr. Butler, Gladstone and a friend (I forget his name) were on a holiday, cruising in the Norwegian fjords. One day the conversation turned to who could remember the earliest events in their lives. Apparently Gladstone remembered everything,



ORPEN DEPICTS HIMSELF IN A PLIGHT

HOWTH IN SIGHT

Hoorosh! for the Emperor of the Prussians!
Hoorosh! for the Tsar of all the Russians!
Paddy Murphy you're a Tare,
It's a fact, replied the Tsar,
He's a bold, bad man, from the town of Mullingar

from his second birthday onwards. His friend got bored by all Gladstone's perambulator stories, so he said, 'Well, the earliest thing I remember is this—I'm afraid I can't exactly say what age I was, but in my mind's eye, I can still see the whole scene clearly. I was lying in something (they afterwards told me, from my description of it, that it was a cot), there was a canopy over my head, and I was frightened, because a large fat woman, with a red face, was peering at me. I closed my eyes, and pretended to be asleep. After a few minutes she crept silently away to the far side of the room; then, turning her head, she peered at me again. I never moved. She put out her hand and opened a door in the wall, and produced from the opening a long black glass circular thing, with a shorter and smaller circular top (afterwards it was explained to me that this was a bottle). She again peered at me, and, apparently, satisfied I was asleep, she raised the bottle to her lips, and had a long drink. She then put the bottle back and closed the door in the wall, came and bent over the cot, her face quite close to mine. In fact I could smell her breath, as she peered at me, but I never moved, and again, apparently satisfied, she settled herself down in a chair, in front of the fire, and I remember quite distinctly, saying to myself, "My! when I am able to talk, just won't I tell Mama!"'

"And Gladstone said earnestly, 'That is really very remarkable!'"

Mindful of Sir William's warning that these stories refer to a time "long, long ago," we find one that deliciously represents the divided state of Ireland, which we are to assume has happily passed away:

"I have never been able to understand why, if Ulster was allowed to arm, the South couldn't do the same. However, that's the way it was. There was great excitement when the little boat came into Howth Harbor in the afternoon sunlight. The news quickly spread to Dublin, about nine miles away, and troops were ordered out to march on Howth. They met the lads with the guns on their way back to Dublin, on the road by Raheny, and they cleverly ran off into the fields on either side of the road and hid their guns. So the troops faced about and marched back to Dublin, where they were followed by a crowd of people, and as they were going along the quays a terrible thing happened. Some boys up a side street threw some stones at them, and before anyone could think, an order to fire was given and a volley went off into the crowd. It was very sad, and made much bad feeling against the British in Dublin at that time.

"A story called 'The Belfast Child,' that was told about 1913–14, shows how all this feeling was worked up again. It is of two Belfast women talking together: one is expressing her sorrow for the other, as she had just lost her little son, aged six years. The bereaved mother replied: 'Aye, but it was a beautiful death, a beautiful death. There he was, lying in his wee cot, and he stretched out his two wee arms to me and said: "Mither, bring me me wee sash?" and I brought him his wee sash, and he wrept it round his wee body. Then said he: "Mither, bring me me wee drum?" I brought him the wee drum, and he gave a couple of wee knocks on the wee drum; then he turned his face to the wall and said, "To Hell with the Pope," and the Good Lord took him to Himself. It was a beautiful death.'

"I have told this story to many people who believed in the rights of Ulster; they never even smiled, but said: 'Aye, it was; that is the spirit we want.' . . .

"I can remember things happening in Ireland since I was a very young child. I remember the Phœnix Park murders and the terror they brought to me. I had not realized what murder and

ORPEN SHOWS A BACK VIEW OF TWO IRISHMEN

"George Moore and I," says Orpen, "watching the waves on the shore"—and not waves alone.

sudden death meant before. The murderers, Brady, 'Skin the Goat' and 'Tim Kelly the Youth'—

For in his bloom
He met his doom,
Tim Kelly's early grave—

And how they drove away on the outside car, after the murders, through the Castlenock Gate."

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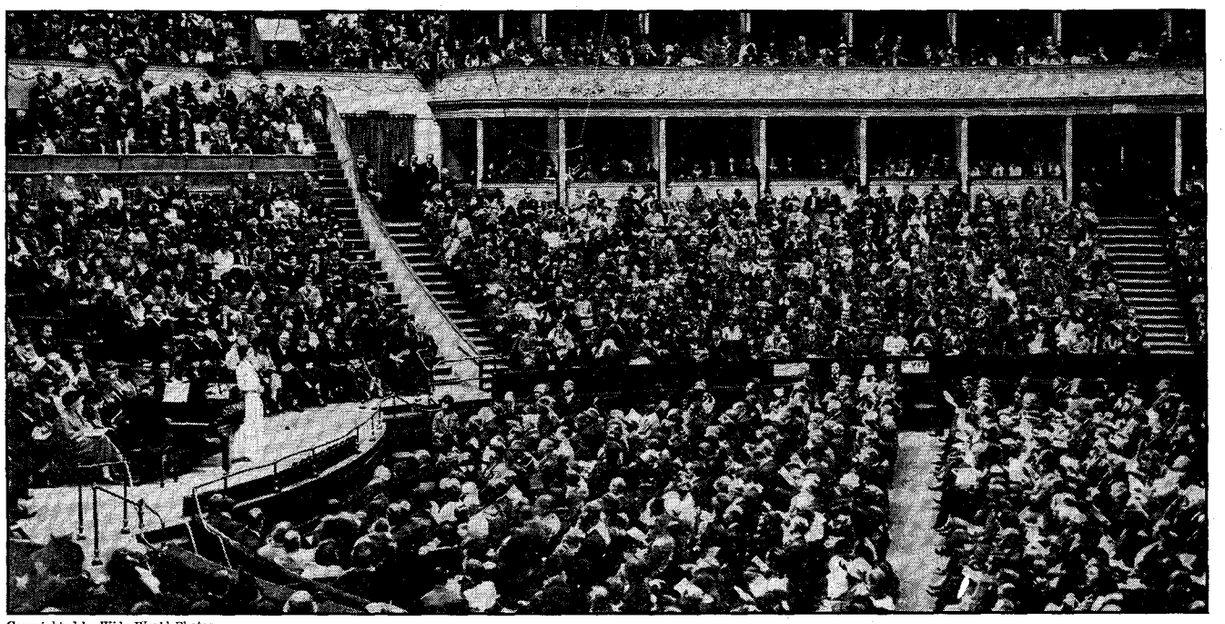

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"STANDING ROOM ONLY" NINE MONTHS IN ADVANCE

Galli-Curci sings before a record Albert Hall audience in London that had previously known only her phonograph records.

SOLD OUT BY THE GRAMOPHONE

DOES GALLI-CURCI BELONG TO US? Italy produced her; she made her fame here, so we have some pride in her London success. But they say it was all due to the phonograph that Albert Hall was sold out—some say nine months before her appearance. The pictures represent an audience on Sunday, October 12, which *The Illustrated London News* calls "the most remarkable musical event of the year." "Eight thousand men and women were accommodated in the Albert Hall, the occasion being one of those rare ones when not a single seat in the vast building is vacant." Of course, she has often filled the Hippodrome here; and her appearance at the Hollywood Bowl probably exceeded in numbers her audience in London. Seats originally costing 5s 9d at the box-office are said to have changed hands for a guinea and a half before the concert. The London *Morning Post* prints this account of the event:

"'She came, she sang, and she conquered' may very well be taken as a description of Madame Galli-Curci's first appearance in England at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday. And when one sees a singer sitting down to the piano and accompanying herself in 'Home, Sweet Home' it is not difficult to infer that she is on very good terms with her audience. This was the state of the parties at the end of yesterday's long-anticipated appearance of the famous singer. But in reality she had captured British ears long before by means of her gramophone records. History has no parallel in the instance of the singer becoming popular by means of the mechanical reproduction of her voice and without ever having been seen by her admirers. Thus it is that the gramophone once more makes history. It has certainly done good service in this instance, for the house was sold out long ago, and extra appearances were arranged solely on the strength of a phonograph of her voice and some photographs of her person.

"Neither gives an exact idea of the individuality of the singer. The audience was a little surprized when a lady in a ball dress made her appearance on the platform yesterday at six minutes past three, for she was of smaller stature than one anticipated and much younger and more vivacious. Then her vocal gifts were shown to lie in more directions than had been indicated. In itself her voice is a purely natural soprano, one of invariably pleasing if not remarkably large quality, used in the legitimate manner 'on the breath,' so that her vocalization is effortless. In this Galli-Curci is exemplary, and is therefore entitled to the close attention of all interested in the art of singing. Naturalness is the keynote to her singing and permeates all she does, her every action as well as her pitch.

"Her conquest of her audience was slow, for the reason that she did not begin with the style of song expected of her; for there were first some old Italian airs, including 'Se tu m'ami.' It was in the unfamiliar number from 'Dinorah' that she first displayed the points the audience had come to hear, and her agile execution found its first opportunity in Bishop's 'Pretty Mocking Bird,' with flute obbligato (M. Berenguer). But her real triumph was won with the Polonaise from 'Mignon,' in which she revealed herself in her true colors. Good vocalization in the mad scene from 'Lucia' confirmed the impression, and from that moment the case of Galli-Curci was won. In making friends with her audience she tried many things—rather indifferent songs in English, a rapidly articulated Spanish song, and last but not least, a song for those in the orchestra seats behind her, for whose benefit she turned her back on the rest of the house. But before the hall emptied she had sung almost every form of music, from 'Love's Old Sweet Song' to an example by her accompanist, Mr. Homer Samuels, and thus shown her art in all the aspects at her command, and freely displayed both her attainments and her limitations."

NICK CARTER'S MULTIPLE PERSONALITY—"Nick Carter" seems to have been endowed with some of the multiple lives, for we keep hearing of his death in different times and places—three times within the past few months. Franklin Holt, writing to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, solves the mystery:

"Which of these various writers really was Nick Carter? The answer is that probably all of them wrote under that name at one time or another, and might properly therefore be called Nick Carter—but one of them only could have been the originator. Only one of them conceived the character of *Nick Carter* and wrote those first thrilling stories that made *Nick* a hero to thousands of young people. That man was John R. Coryell. He died in July of this year at his summer home in Readfield, Maine. That he was actually the first Nick Carter, and the man to whom that much-disputed honor belongs, is conclusively demonstrated by the following from a letter to him written by Ormond G. Smith, president of the Street & Smith publications: While it is a fact that others wrote detective stories around this character of *Nick Carter*, the creator of the character belongs to you. . . . The credit belongs to you, and it is more than a pleasure, an act of justice, to identify you with this enormous success.' It is fair to state that probably none of the many claimants to the title of the original Nick Carter was so ungenerous as to make that claim for themselves. It was made for them after their deaths by people, who, knowing that they had written under the name of Nick Carter, assumed that they had originated the name."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A BAKER'S DOZEN WAS ONCE A LARGE ATTENDANCE

But Mr. Blodgett collected the members of Hansen's fourteen denominations into a Community Church, as pictured above, and galvanized the whole population of the little Idaho town into a regiment of willing workers for the common good.

A RELIGIOUS DYNAMO IN THE SAGEBRUSH

SPIRITUAL ENERGY HARNESSED TO HANSEN has brought that little sagebrush hamlet of southern Idaho out of the slough of religious despond into public notice as a community of spectacular religious and material vitality. Like dozens of other communities on the map which you can point out with unerring forefinger, Hansen was spiritually mired. It had one denominational church, which was sedulously shunned by the members of the thirteen other denominations. A non-resident minister held services on Sunday mornings, and a baker's dozen was a large attendance. A few of the faithful conducted a small Sunday school. About the only semblance of real activity was exhibited by the Ladies' Aid Society, which shouldered the finances of the church and did heroic work in holding the discouraged flock together. "Men were as scarce as hen's teeth." The total amount of money raised for all purposes last year under the old program was about $750. This year, under the new régime, the budget of the Community Church and its immediate activities was $4,000. The transformation was effected by the Rev. Tom Blodgett, who had achieved big things elsewhere before he came into Idaho in search of health, and Victor Willard tells us all about it in *Sunset*, the monthly magazine published in San Francisco. Mr. Blodgett, writes Mr. Willard, did not come into Hansen as a denominational minister; he came not merely to preach, but to galvanize into life every worth-while activity of the town and surrounding country, using the Community Church as the rallying point. It took him just ten minutes at the second Sunday morning service to secure the promise of twenty-five men and fifty horses, with the necessary plows, scrapers, fresnos and levelers, to remove the huge piles of dirt left by the excavators who had dug the basement of the new high school. At the appointed time thirty men and fifty-six horses were working under the direction of a competent field marshal. At noon the men stopt for lunch, furnished by the women of Hansen. At 5 o'clock the job was done, and Hansen had seen the community spirit at work. The minister followed his cue to the letter. He organized Hansen's fifteen business men into the Hansen Business Men's Association. Officers were elected at the first meeting, and the first official act was the selection of six upstanding high-school boys as delegates to the State High School Y. M. C. A. convention, the trip being financed by the business men. The next motion called for a corn-show day at the Community Church, and prizes amounting to $125 were pledged on the spot by the members of the association. Mr. Willard continues:

"Corn-show day came in just a few weeks and over fifty local contestants entered their ten-ear lots in competition.

"Local farmers, many of whom have had university training, were selected as judges, and went about their work of comparing the samples, while the churchful of men, discussing all the phases of corn breeding, cultivation, irrigation, seed selection and marketing, completed a full day's program.

"Representatives from the State University, State Seed Growers' Association, Agricultural Department of the railroad, the county agent and corn fans from various parts of the State were present, and pronounced the first Hansen Corn Show one of the best ever held in the State.

"Incidentally the ladies of the church cleaned up $100 from the chicken dinner served for the convenience of the crowd attending the corn show.

"The slanting tables on which the corn was exhibited took up the entire platform of the church usually occupied by the pulpit and choir. Answering the look of astonishment on the faces of some of the deacons, the minister explained that the church house was dedicated to God, and that its best possible use was to serve mankind. The men all saw the point. Both Christian and non-church men caught a new vision of the Community Church ministering every day of the week to the physical and mental, as well as to the spiritual needs of all the people.

"The following Sunday many new families took their places in the congregation and heard the story of the Man of Galilee, who walked among the fields of grain and taught men of the more abundant life; more abundant in the yield of corn per acre as well as more abundant in character and service.

"It was but another step to put on the three days' farmers' institute with every phase of farm life presented and discust. Experts were on hand representing horticulture, poultry, dairy, potato, sugar-beet, corn, small grain, beans and alfalfa-growing as well as stock-raising and every minute of time was spent in keen discussion.

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"Again the women of the church scored with three more profitable dinners to their credit.

"The news of the community program began to spread. Visitors from afar began coming to see what was going on and the local people by this time were awakened to the possibilities of the future. Having fully demonstrated that the plan would work, the minister, who by this time had been designated as 'Director of the Community Program,' had no difficulty in putting over the various organizations dealing directly with the personal side of the church and community life."

The Women's Community Council and the Men's Community Club were organized, each being divided into departments having special spheres of work. For instance, when a farmer is laid up during planting time and can not afford to hire help, the General Welfare Department of the Community Club sees that his crop is put in on time; or the Women's Council does sewing for the homes where the mothers are overtaxed. The outstanding feature of the entire community program, we are told, is the work among the young people:

"The Booster-Boys Club includes all boys of high-school age and into the early twenties, while the Junior Booster-Boys Club includes the younger set from nine years of age up to high school.

"The Worth-While Girls Clubs take in the same ages among the girls.

"The Booster-Boys meet at the church for training, debating, literary work, singing, club business, wrestling, boxing, and other athletic activities.

"Once a month they put on a party with refreshments and invite the girls and their chaperons. During the season stunt-nights are put on, each in turn for the fathers, mothers and the general public.

"The young men have organized a community baseball team that plays in the Saturday afternoon league.

"The men of the Community Church supplied them with regulation suits, playing equipment and the community baseball park.

"High-speed trucks, owned by local men, take them free of charge to the out-of-town games.

"This team does not play Sunday baseball. The community very largely declares Saturday afternoon a half-holiday, as the farmers have come to feel that this half-holiday puts new life into the farm work and tends to keep the young folks on the farm.

"The whole family comes in for the game at 2:30, roots for the home team, does shopping and gets home in time to do the chores."

HANSEN'S REJUVENATOR

The Rev. Tom Blodgett, who stirred a sagebrush town into life.

The result is a general uplift in family and community life. The program of the Community Church so completely fills the calendar that there is neither inclination or time for questionable diversions. The public dance-hall, the pool hall, and home brew have gone by the board. Parents who once wanted to move from Hansen elect now to remain. People from other parts of the country want to come in, in order that they may bring their families under the influence of the community program. And here is Hansen's lesson:

"The petty jealousy between competing denominations in overchurched communities is a pitiful spectacle; it has killed and is killing church attendance and influence in thousands of localities. No minister can have any self-respect as the charity object of a starving, dying church which has no right to be in existence, nor is he able to put on a he-man program that will challenge red-blooded men.

"Misguided, office-loving field secretaries, with more denominational ambition than Christian foresight are much to blame for the unpardonable overchurched conditions of the country. In hundreds of towns, where one trained, consecrated, well-paid man could put on a program that would revolutionize the entire country, now missionary boards of various denominations are appropriating the hard-earned money of consecrated givers to keep up a half-dozen fighting, starving churches that are turning people away from religion and the ideals of Christianity.

"Hansen found the cure for this very condition; the men who were asked to foot the bills called a halt and refused to pay another dime until the church folks cut out the movie stuff and went to work on a united, sincere program that business men could appreciate and support, that had backbone enough to lead the fight against the bootleggers, outlaws and other home-destroying agencies in the community."

THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" AND NOW

BOBBED HAIR IS BETTER THAN BANGS, the short skirt is preferable to the hoop with which milady used to surround herself and much of the adjacent territory, and the jazz songs of to-day do not, at least, ridicule Bible characters. Thus Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Methodist, comes to the defense of the modern youngster. In fact, he finds that the present adult generation flapped extensively when it was young, and of the two he much prefers the modern method of flapping. The Bishop's defense was made during the course of a recent address in Chicago, which is very widely quoted in press dispatches. Concerning the modern species of the genus flapper and its critics, Bishop Hughes says:

"We criticize their hair, their skin, their stockings, their shoes, their skirts, their cosmetics, and their manners. I suppose when you middle-aged people were young, to hear some of you talk, one would think you were gentle little angels sitting around on sofas with your hands folded on your laps.

"We never had a finer set of young people in the Methodist Church than we have to-day. More than 30,000 of them attended institutes this summer, and 96 per cent. of the number listened with attention to serious lectures.

"Don't you remember when the young people used to bang their hair—let it fall all over the forehead? As between banged hair and bobbed hair, I take the bobbed variety.

"Remember those balloon skirts? When two women met on the sidewalk, one had to step off to let the other pass. As between the old hoopskirt and the present styles, give me the short skirt of to-day.

"I have heard it stated that the song, 'Yes, We Have No Bananas' was a sign of the degeneracy of the times. But what were you singing, you pious old steward and you staid old church trustee, when you were young? You were singing: 'Pharaoh's Daughter on the Bank, Little Moses in the Pool; She Fished Him Out with a Telegraph Pole, and Sent Him Off to School.'

"Now let us be fair. As between taking sacred characters of the Bible and making hilarious songs about them and the song 'Yes, We Have No Bananas,' I prefer the bananas."

Some others, too, prefer the fruit. Bishop Hughes takes a sensible view, avers the New York *World*, remarking that he might have gone further in his comparisons. For instance, "Down Went McGinty to the Bottom of the Sea" was "surely a piece of callous ribaldry. Yet the generation which sang it is now venerable, and who will cast slurs at its probity?" Again,

"'Coon, Coon, Coon, I Wish My Color Would Change' went so far as to jest with the racial question, yet the generation which sang it celebrated the quarter-century college reunion last June, we may suppose decorously. 'What's the Matter With Father? —He's All Right!' was anything but respectful to the parental estate, yet the generation which sang it now constitutes our rising young hustlers. In company with such songs, 'Yes, We Have No Bananas' goes proudly to the fore. The words defy calumny, being mostly a harmless list of fresh vegetables, and the music has even a certain nobility about it, the first measure, for example, being the same as the first measure of the 'Hallelujah

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Chorus.' We may well anticipate that a generation that sang such a song, far from going to the dogs, will turn out to be a superlalapaloosa."

When you are inclined to quarrel with the good Bishop in his defense of the modern youngsters, advises the Houston *Chronicle*, "get out the old family album and take a look. It will drive away your fears and reassure you in the full. The world is all right. The youngsters are all right. Their clothes are all right, and they will be as much better than their daddies and mothers as they were better than theirs." Bishop Hughes has not only not lost faith in youthful members of society, but, what is more important, remarks the Sioux City *Tribune*, he lets them know that he considers them worthy of his trust:

"And any one may safely depend upon that as going far to stabilize life and its many problems with which youngsters come in contact. It is well known that when one is distrusted, one has no encouragement for the best in deportment. Likewise may deep trust prove to be a better investment than constant doubt. Besides, where humanity would land if it lost faith in the better part of itself is a contingency the contemplation of which no one could cherish. That would be to take away too much of that which makes life worth living."

AID IN THANKSGIVING

By Amos R. Wells

Alone, dear Lord of all my nights and days,
I can not sing thy goodness, far too vast
For my weak utterance. Let me humbly cast
Upon the sweep of universal praise
My single tribute; let the mornings raise
My anthems for me; let the storied past
In varied hallelujahs nobly massed
Exalt the infinite glory of thy ways.
Where'er the blossoms glad in loveliness
Reflect thy beauty, or the bird's bright song
Has holy skill the Father's love to bless,
Or where the shining stars through ages long
The soul of worship silently express,
Grant me a lowly place in that thanksgiving throng.

—*The Continent* (Chicago)

A CALL TO COMBAT RACE SUICIDE

A HAPPY MARRIAGE is the greatest of blessings, and there is no career which compares in all its rewards with that of motherhood. The pronouncement, tho it comes from the lips of a great educator who is himself happily married and a father, might be considered as too obvious for repetition; but it is coupled with the statement that parenthood among the educated is declining at a rate unpleasant to consider. Investigation shows that Harvard graduates over a long period of years average only 1.7 children. It is, therefore, for the old-fashioned view of marriage and its responsibilities, lest race suicide continue at its present rate among peoples of European stock, that Dr. Charles W. Eliot pleads. The plea is contained in a recent address before the Harvard Dames, a group of the wives and sisters of men connected with the University of which Dr. Eliot is President Emeritus. Personal inquiry conducted by Dr. Eliot among a number of young people brought from the majority of men the opinion that marriage is the most important event in life. But Dr. Eliot found some women who entertain hopes or expectation about their own careers who are not so sure that marriage is of such importance. The apparent reasons for this hesitancy on the part of women, says the veteran educator and philosopher, are the desire for independence of all ties and the desire for a better career for women. To Dr. Eliot the idea that there is a better career than that of motherhood is a delusion, "but it is a delusion which obviously in these days is harbored and entertained by a certain small proportion of young women." Actually, asks Dr. Eliot, as we quote him from the Boston *Globe*, does not marriage open to women "the highest, most beautiful, most rewarding career in life—a career in comparison with which all other careers open to women are inferior?" He goes on:

"It may be inferior because of the physical disadvantages in the women, it may be inferior because of unfortunate circumstances connected with her childhood and youth, but at bottom, is there not danger that these new expectations in women are going to have serious effects on the habits of women throughout life? I believe that marriage, and the natural normal result of marriage—the bringing up of children—is infinitely the best career for women and for men also.

"But I asked a young man the other day, who has been married a few years, if he thought that marriage was the most important event in life. He answered very promptly and very loudly, 'No.' I was surprized, but I continued my question: 'Well, if marriage is not, what is?' And his reply was equally prompt and equally loud, 'The birth of a child.'

"Is that a view that is prevailing or going to prevail in American society—that the fundamental thing in life is to become a parent, to have a child or several children? Is that the thing which young men and young women should look forward to, contemplate, so to speak, when they think of their own marriage, that it is the birth and the care of children that is the most important thing in life?

"Well, the obvious reflection on the answer of our young friend is that marriage is a necessary antecedent to the birth of children, so we needn't worry ourselves too much about that young man's answer. . . .

"If we look about at our acquaintances in the society in which we live, I think we may easily see that the number of happy marriages is very much greater than the number of unhappy marriages, and also that the unhappy marriage is the worst disaster that can befall any one—the worst disaster. Does not that go to show that marriage is the most important event in life? If failure in marriage is the greatest of disasters, so a happy marriage is the greatest of blessings."

It seems, however, that modern education is tending to discourage marriage and parenthood and to that extent is cutting off the flower of the race. For instance, cites Dr. Eliot, the Harvard classes from 1861 to 1880 do not reproduce themselves and their wives. This is caused in part, we are told, by the deplorable fact that in every Harvard class there is a considerable number of men who never marry. But that is not the only reason that the distinguished educator finds for this alarming condition:

"The fact is that many Harvard marriages—I mean marriages of Harvard graduates—have so small a number of children that they do not reproduce themselves and their wives. The last figures that I saw on this subject represented that the Harvard graduate reproduces, not two persons, but only 1.74, an average through the class that is a deplorable result even when you recognize the number of bachelors. The condition is still worse in women's colleges.

"The last figures I have seen go to show—I say go to show, because I find it difficult to accept some of the figures—that the average graduate of a woman's college married to a man of some other college begets only 1.5 children.

"We must all think about what familiar authors have been expressing as suicide of the race. The number of children is rapidly diminishing, not only in what we call the British-American stock, but in the stocks of all the European varieties—all. This is one of the most amazing facts as we look out into the future, but it is no reason that we should not do our utmost to reform, to change that state of things.

"We are all summoned to put up a price at which that contention is held—that somewhat new view held by a fraction of the rising generation of modern youths—that marriage is perhaps not the most important event in life. I summon you to that contest, to that fight, all through your lives, that fight against this threatening suicide of our race, for I hope you all realize that there is no career in life which compares in promise, in expectations, in satisfactions, in all the rewards of a career, with that of motherhood."

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

IN THE *Southwest Review* (Dallas) formerly the *Texas Review*, is a poignant narrative—of an intensity unusual among our sophisticated versifiers of to-day:

THE DARK MEMORY

By John Hall Wheelock

It was our love's Gethsemane, and you wept.
Around us, in the drab twilight, the little room
That had known our love, that had known our tears and our laughter, kept
Shamed silence. Silently 'round us rose the gloom—

And in the street the first few lamps were gleaming; day's
Last fire on garish windows glared. The light
Feebled. Over the huddled city's wastes and ways
Gravely and pitifully came the night.

Darkness—and from far off a whistle mourned.
The sands
Of time drew downward, but still no word was said,
No word—only your poor hands lying in my hands
So hopeless, against my shoulder your poor head.

You were so tired, you were so hushed, so fain,
Poor love, all blind with weeping; pinched and small
Your face shone in the glimmer—but I, who felt no pain
Save pity, I was so eager to end it all.

And I could not endure it; suddenly my heart grew old—
In the gray evening, in the drab twilight—while, one by one,
Your hot tears ached along my hands. Oh stern and cold
I sat beside you, in that last hour, and you wept alone.

. . . . . .

Such was the stage, appointed—with darkness 'round about—
For our youth's drama; pitiful and bare
The scene, no crowds applauded, no sorrowing strings cried out,
But the eternal tragedy was there.

. . . . . .

Brief was our parting, very brief, and without a word.
With a mute kiss we parted—you turned, and I,
Closing the door, in the outer hall-way heard,
Already as if from far away, your sudden cry.

That cry—what silences followed! What silences haunt the space
Of the years grown wide between us. Our barren rhyme
I have wreaked my youth; I have followed a phantom loveliness—your face
Fades in the hungry darknesses of Time.

But now, in my nights, now, in my loneliness I know
The bitter passion that moved those tears, and why,
When my life went home to you—when the tides groped—you shuddered so,
And the agony of that love, the dolor of that cry.

Had you foreseen, O wise and sad, the unkinder ways
My feet must wander on strange roads? Did you foresee,
Beyond that wilful hour, the desolate nights and days—
And the tears that I pitied so, were they shed for me?

O fatuous dream, that like a sword clove us apart!
Dear room, where once your sorrowing lips on mine
Trembled, where humbly for my proud and ignorant heart
You broke the bread and poured the living wine!

Love, I have heard it told, is God, and once Love found me—
Across my heart his very heart was bowed—
He came to me out of the darkness, his arms were laid around me:
But I was stubborn, I was foolish, and very proud.

Often, often now, in the silence of the after years,
In the night I remember your weeping. O my own,
In the darkness I have remembered them, your sacred tears
Shed for my sake, and how you wept alone.

IF the British weeklies do not come oftener to our aid we must continue to draw from *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) as here:

NIGHTFALL—SLIGO

By Geoffrey Phibbs

Landward three seagulls fly,
Black silhouettes against the fading light
Of the pale, blue-green, after-sunset sky,
And past the dark wood, wavering, shadowy-white,
And round behind the trees, and out of sight
With one long-drawn-out cry.

Then to the sleepy music of the sea—
A slight, monotonous tune—
Like some strange flower, the moon
Breaks from the topmost branches of a tree.

FREE verse of the rhythmic quality of the following leaves a tender feeling for a mode whose passing we had begun to welcome. This in the *Weekly Westminster* (London):

TO A CHILD

By Babette Deutsch

You fly the black flag,
Pirate!
Every lift of the billow is a shift of the scales
Weighing your treasure.
No ship is safe from you, no sea.
Phœnician, viking, common merchantman,—
At last you will have them all,
Their burdens stowed in your hold,
Their gold
In which to wash your hands of duller things.
The wings of the sea-plane have already sung in your ears.
I have watched you, listening,
Pirate,—
Child.

Yours are the wild years, the young years:
Rough weather hazards, sweet and salt of strife.
Yet they are mine, too,
These years.
They will be a flock of wild geese
Come to be fed from my hands.
I hear them, "honk, honk,"
I hear them coming
Over the grey marshes of my life

But how can I tell you
What it will be like
When the light is behind you,
When you are old,
When the mountains have become hillocks,
And even the well of tears has dried up,
And I shall not be there to wait with you
For death?

As belated amends to the poetry section of *The Saturday Review* (New York), now in its fifteenth issue, we take two which indicate the general excellence of its selections:

THE BLACKBIRD

By Walter de La Mare

As poor old Goodie
Sat by the hearth,
Cold to the bones,
From the frost in the earth,
Under the eaves—
Goodie nodding and napping—
Came a beak at the casement
Tapping—and tapping:
Dark creeping in;
The fields all thick
With hoarfrost: still tapping
That restless beak.
But Biddie, as deaf
As a post, drowsed on
And at last in the starlight
The blackbird was gone.
Three mortal days
Lagged wintrily through;
But at midnight on Thursday
Gone was old Biddie, too.

THE BAD KITTENS

By Elizabeth J. Coatsworth

You may call, you may call,
But the little black cats won't hear you,
The little black cats are maddened
By the bright green light of the moon,
They are whirling and running and hiding,
They are wild who were once so confiding,
They are crazed when the moon is riding—
You will not catch the kittens soon.
They care not for saucers of milk,
They think not of pillows of silk,
Your softest, crooningest call
Is less than the buzzing of flies.
They are seeing more than you see,
They are hearing more than you hear
And out of the darkness they peer
With a goblin light in their eyes.

THESE feelings purveyed by the Manchester *Guardian* are what the judicious often experience at the "movie" treatment of some of our established masterpieces of literature. Critics in London say that the film of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" is "good drama, good scenery, and good acting. But it is not good Hardy." So Hardy has given his dramatic version of the novels to be produced by the Wessex players:

A MODEST SUGGESTION

By Lucio

[Provoked by the accounts of a film version of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" from which Wessex seems to have been omitted and in which Tess has hair with a "permanent wave," rides in motor-cars with a cigar-smoking villain, and is seduced in a London night club!]

Oh, build me some pillories, all in a line,
A shameful and obvious row.
And issue a ration of eggs in decline
To all who can aim them and throw!
Then catch me, I beg you, and catch without fail
Each wretch in this dastardly set
Who turned the grave beauty of "Tess" and her tale
To a sloppy, fifth-rate novelette!

Then string up the lot to the open contempt
Of all whom their feat leaves aghast—
Producer and actors, let none be exempt.
Right down to the "censors" who passed.
And then, while the salvos of compliments range
In elegant, accurate curves,
The public may get what it wants for a change
And this movie get what it deserves.

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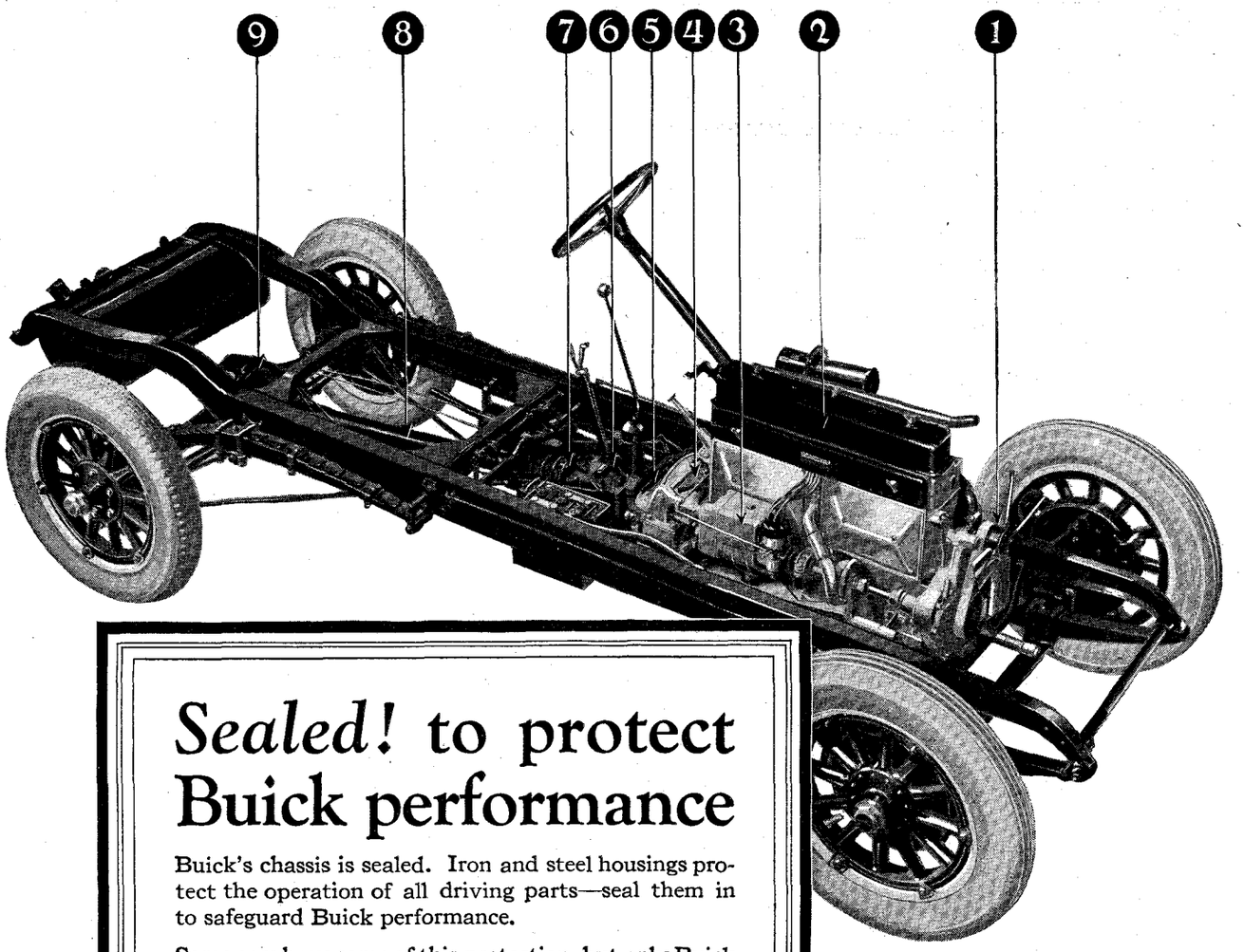

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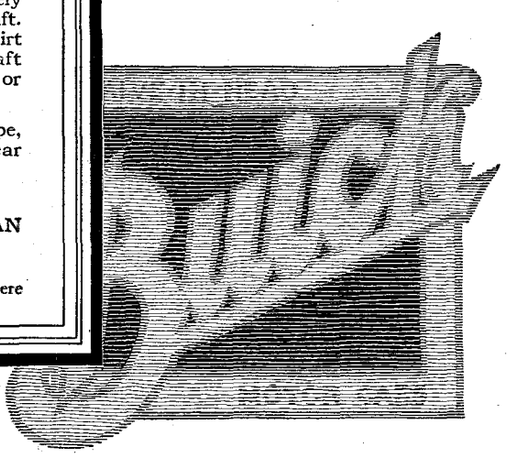

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

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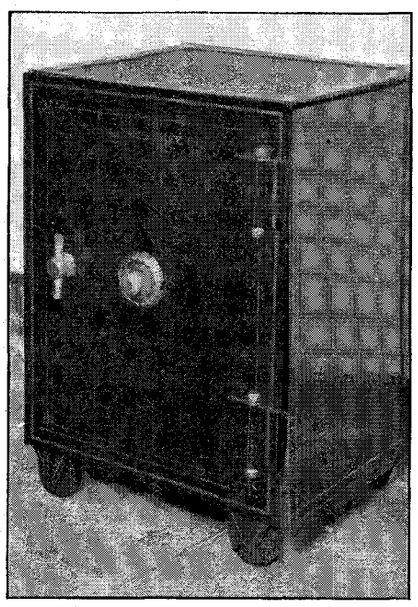
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

NEW YORK'S NEW SCHOOL FOR CRIMINAL-CATCHERS

STYLES IN CRIME AND CRIMINALS have never changed so rapidly as within the last few years, experts a-plenty are assuring us; and a new style of detective is arising to meet the situation. The men who will be called upon to solve the crime mysteries of the future will have at their disposal an entirely new technique, announces a police authority, Barry James, writing in *Police*, of New York, a new monthly magazine, issued under the auspices of the International Police Conference. One sign of the times, he points out, is the school for detectives, founded a year ago in New York City, and now proceeding with increased attendance and much enlarged curriculum. It turns out men who are practically post-graduates in crime detection, given their degrees after a severe course of study. These new detectives, says Mr. James, are quite different from the conventional notion. General ideas of what constitutes a detective, continues Mr. James, fall into three classes, as follows:



NOT SO SAFE

Made of pasteboard, it was used to deceive the police while the real safe was being burglarized in the back room. It is now one of the educational exhibits of the new Police School.

First, the burly individual with large, flat feet, a cravat of notably high visibility, a derby hat aggressively cocked over one eye, and the well-chewed stub of a cigar firmly clamped in place by his protruding underjaw.

Second, the wonder-working sort of sleuth who can gain entrance to a suspect's house disguised as the iceman, instantly to emerge as a fat, bewhiskered German professor, after having found and secreted about his person some bit of evidence such as the family Bible, say, or perhaps Webster's Unabridged.

Third, the lean, cold and scholarly person who solves abstruse mysteries with a magnifying glass in one hand and a hypodermic syringe in the other.

These types, widely different tho they are, nevertheless have one point in common—each is equally remote from the truth. The latter two, of course, never existed nor could exist except in lurid drama or fiction. The first-named variety, in a more or less modified form, might occasionally have been encountered at one time, but is now, at all events, so far as the New York Police Department is concerned, as extinct as the ichthyosaurus.

Yet the average citizen's erroneous notions of the real detective is even less to be wondered at than is his ignorance of facts that govern selection and discipline of the uniformed force. The latter, it is true, he sees so constantly that they pass with little more notice than would be given to a lamp-post or a fire-plug, but the former he sees rarely if ever, to know them for what they are. The detective's line of business is a striking refutation of the well-known adage that "it pays to advertise."

Admittedly the old-time detective often left much to be desired, but an assumption that he worked to no useful end would nevertheless have been unjust even when his efficiency was at its very lowest ebb of achievement.

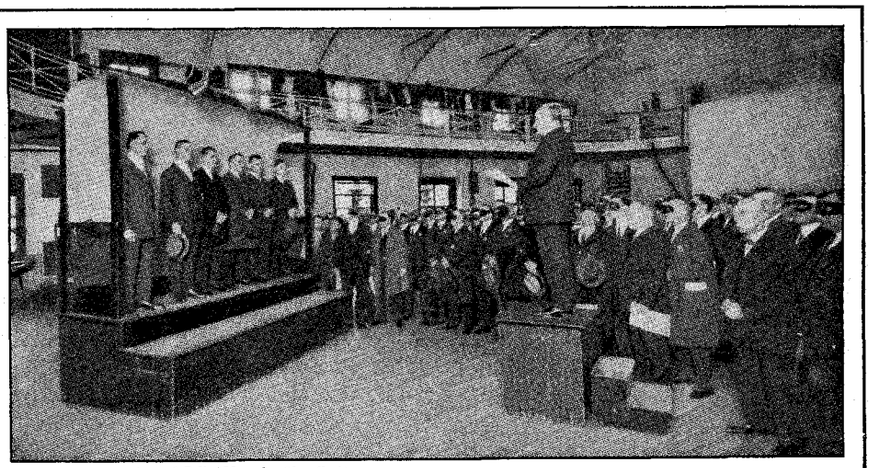
His methods were crude, it is true. What results he obtained, if not reached with the aid of information given by "stool-pigeons," were usually found in the "drag-net"—a general round-up of known crooks. But stool-pigeons and the drag-net both were useful then, and for that matter are useful still, within their limits. The old-timer generally failed because he had so few resources beyond those limits. It is a safe bet that neither the killing of the cigar-girl, Mary Rogers, made famous by Poe as "Marie Roget," nor the Nathan affair, would long remain among our unsolved murder mysteries if they occurred to-day.

Gradually, as years went by, Civil Service requirements and the Police Training School, with other influences to aid them, brought to the entire Department higher and higher standards of personnel. The heavy-hoofed sleuth, with his cigar-stub and prognathous jaw, faded out of actual existence, to be seen only in comic pictures. The better types of men found methods to correspond; but even so, the clever and resourceful type of criminal became increasingly difficult to cope with.

When the public was aroused, especially in the large cities, and unpleasant questions and comment about "crime waves" filled the press, the present New York Police Commissioner, Richard E. Enright, something over a year ago, took steps to meet the situation. He "issued an order that was not a command," as Mr. James explains:

It was an invitation, extended to all members of the force who wished to become detectives. The invitation was promptly accepted by three hundred ambitious cops, and thus the Police Department Detective School came into being.

This, of course, does not mean that the school sprang at once, with no preliminaries, into full operation. Such things aren't done that way. Any policeman who had served more than one year and less than ten was at liberty to apply for admission, but the application might not be favorably considered. Two-thirds



Photographs by courtesy of *Police Magazine* (New York)

THE MORNING "LINE-UP" OF SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

Strong lights bring out their physical peculiarities for the inspection of the masked detectives. The detectives, a force carefully picked and trained for their difficult work, "resemble a group of well-groomed business men" rather than the conventional idea of sleuths.

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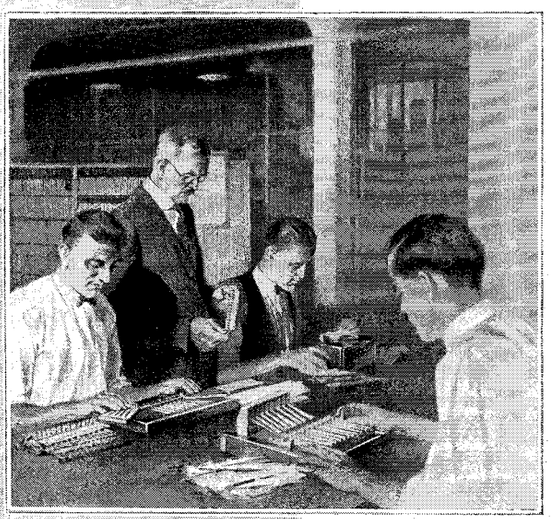
Burroughs — the mark of a quality product — Burroughs

If You Could See a Burroughs In The Making

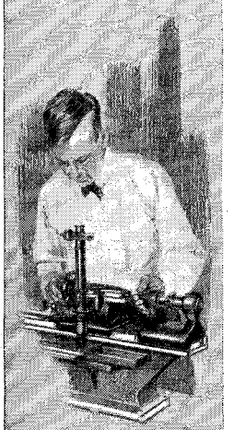


Any man of figures, such as a bookkeeper, whose life is given to the pursuit of accuracy and the elimination of errors, will find inspiration in a visit to the factory of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

Here he will come to understand why Burroughs machines have won their reputation for continuous accuracy—how they can give a business lifetime of uninterrupted, profitable service.

He will see that Burroughs accuracy is built into the machine—in faultless design—in flawless material—in expert workmanship. In fact, if one has never seen a Burroughs in the making, he cannot begin to appreciate the exactness and precision of Burroughs methods.

A corps of inspectors, specially trained, constantly check the accuracy of Burroughs manufacture. Each part is tested separately. Dies and gauges are tested daily. Even the shop-test fixtures are tested once a day by masters in the Standards Department. In some cases a test is made as often as once every hour. One quarter of a thousandth part of an inch is sufficient to cause the rejection of some parts. Two points below the standard of hardness will send others, where wearing qualities are important, into scrap. The slightest departure from perfection disqualifies any part.



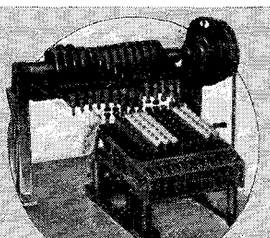
Testing the accuracy of gauges, dies and tools with a precision machine which measures accurately to one ten thousandth part of an inch

As the parts are assembled into sections, each section of the machine is tested thoroughly. Each section must work perfectly in itself in order to perform its proper function in relation to the whole machine. When the various sections, which make up the machine, have successfully passed these tests and are assembled, the complete machine passes through three more tests for adjustment. Finally, it is put through the Commercial Inspection. Here it is made to perform repeatedly every operation that the operator can possibly demand of it in actual use.

A marvelous machine which shows visually and photographically noise vibrations or characteristics of an electrical motor. The quiet operation of Burroughs equipment is the result of constant laboratory test and experiment.

Furthermore, the accuracy—the integrity—the superiority of Burroughs craftsmanship have made Burroughs machines the choice of the world's business men. These factors have built the great Burroughs factory at Detroit—the largest figuring machine factory in the world and the only one building a complete line of figuring machines—for adding—for bookkeeping—for calculating and for billing.

There is a machine that will serve you most efficiently and profitably. And it's the machine your business deserves. A Burroughs representative will be glad to discuss your figure problems with you. Naturally, this does not obligate you in any way. If you are located in one of the more than 200 cities in the United States and Canada where there is a Burroughs office, phone us. Otherwise, ask your banker for the address of our nearest office or, if you prefer, mail the coupon. Burroughs representatives are also located in every other country in the world.



Mechanical fingers, operating the keys of a Burroughs Calculator far beyond the speed possible with human fingers, test it for mechanical perfection, speed, accuracy and durability.

Burroughs

Adding Machines | Bookkeeping Machines | BETTER FIGURES MAKE BIGGER PROFITS | Calculating Machines | Billing Machines

Burroughs Adding Machine Company,
6021 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

I would like to know how Burroughs machines would help my business.

Name _____

Address _____

Business _____

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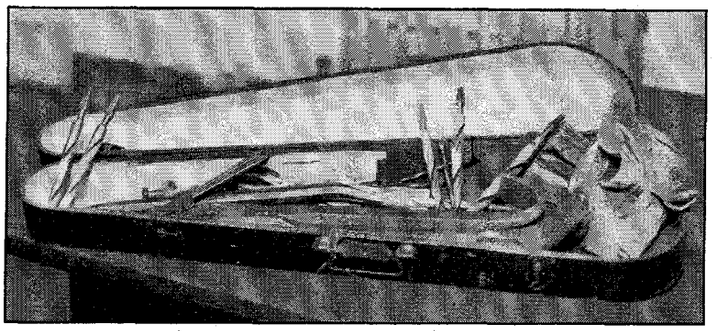
of those first aspirants had to be rejected, for the number of the elect was one hundred, and no more. Sound timber was wanted.

Deputy Police Commissioner Faurot is the member of Commissioner Enright's personal staff who was assigned by his chief to the charge of this school. As such he was, and still is, chairman of the board appointed to select the fortunate candidates. They hold an examination of a sort, but an examination of the ordinary kind is neither necessary nor desirable to gain the end they have in view.

Already it has been pointed out that the Police Training School, through which every candidate must pass before he can become a patrolman, is closely parallel to other technical schools which prepare their students for other professions. West Point was cited as an example. This comparison of the Army and the police force still holds good. The Detective School is analogous to the Officers' School at Leavenworth. Both, that is to say, are post-graduate institutions, designed for the further instruction of picked men along certain lines.



WHEN HONEST TOOLS BECOME A BURGLAR'S KIT

A genuine mechanic does not carry his equipment in a violin case, as illustrated in this exhibit from New York's post-graduate school for detectives.

The school has no faculty in the ordinary sense. Its curriculum consists almost entirely of lectures, each delivered by the greatest expert in his line. The commandant, Lieut. Wm. T. Reynolds, for instance, fills in his leisure time by delivering lectures on criminal identification. There are numerous "subjects" and "topics" with lettered subheads. "Gruesome enough are two of the topics," continues the writer:

Fascinatingly gruesome to nearly every one, as we all would admit if we strove for absolute mental honesty instead of "kidding" ourselves, as some of us are prone to do. For these have to do with crimes of violence.

There is homicide, in its infinite number of bloody or treacherously sinister forms; the shot fired in a blaze of sudden rage, the poison given in friendship's guise through sordid greed or lust, and all that lies between those two extremes. Murders that point unmistakably to the guilty man. Those that have been carefully planned by a brilliant mind which, nevertheless, almost invariably overlooks some faint clue which the detective must seek and find; and in this search modern science—that of the chemist, microscopist, biologist and many more—offer him aid hitherto undreamed of. He is in training to invoke them all.

There is robbery. Notably the hold-up. For centuries, from the days of Robin Hood down through those of our own Western "road agents," this crime carried with it a glamour of romance that was not entirely false. Those outlaws at least were real he-men, who took their chances and played their desperate game, evil tho it was, in accordance with certain rules of fundamental decency. But now, at any rate, so far as New York is concerned, all this has changed.

The degenerate bandits of to-day, with whom our detectives must deal, frequently are of races that bring with them traditions of murder as a preliminary of robbery. More often still, their courage is owing entirely to heroin or other drugs, and it, therefore, is among those who use these drugs that such criminals must first be sought.

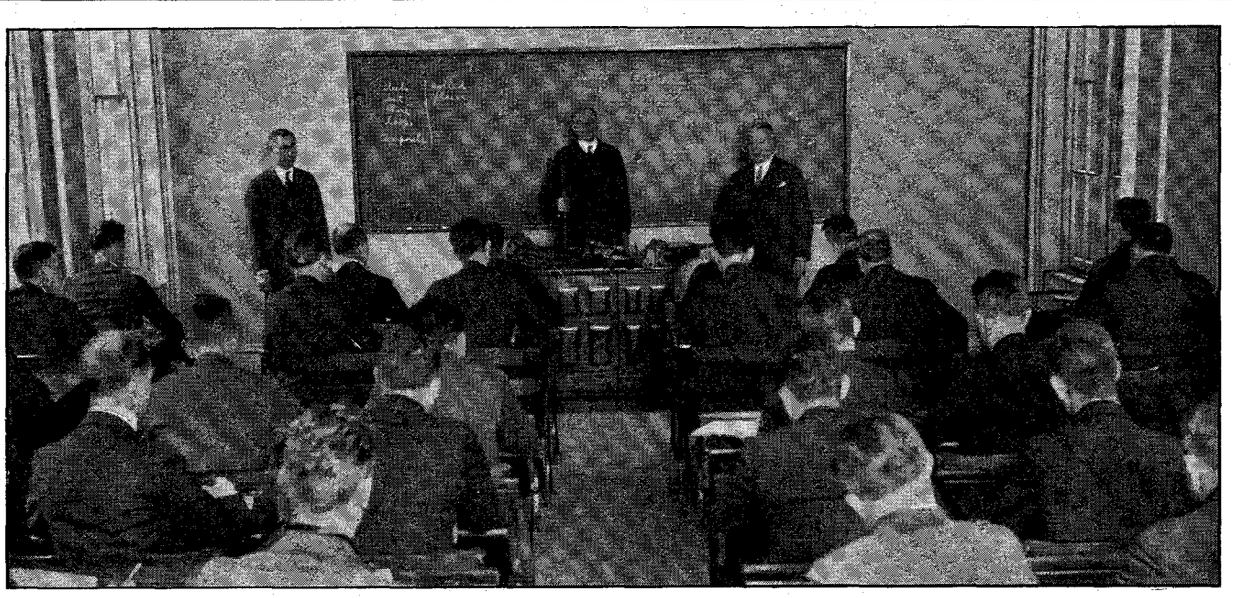
Then to burglary, in all its branches. For this is an age of specialization, in crime as well as in law or medicine or engineering, as Lieutenant Reynolds will tell you, if you ask him. The smashing of show windows, tho ranked with burglary, is usually done by the same sort of men that hold up those stores. It takes no skill; burglars look down upon these operators.

The young burglar, it seems, may be and frequently is, quite as ambitious to rise in his calling as are those who begin at the bottom of any other business. He must content himself with jimmying his way into humble homes until he gains the experience that will enable him to tackle residences with more valuable contents, which are guarded accordingly. The same is true of those who specialize in flats or stores or lofts, while the safe-cracker is the highest of all—the aristocrat of his profession.

Many burglars, says the writer, have a pride in their work. Also—

Many have developed a technique so individual that it is recognized by the trained detective as that of a great painter is known to the critics; and sometimes the detective is fooled by clever imitators, just as critics are. This is one of the things he is taught to avoid. He is taught to tell the difference between a real burglary and pretended ones, committed from within by dishonest merchants in order to collect insurance. They are shown part of a ceiling that has been removed bodily and is kept in the Detective School as an example.

"John Doe was arrested and held for having burglar's tools in his possession." We often see some such line in the newspaper,



THEY MIGHT BE STUDENTS AT A CONVENTIONAL COLLEGE—BUT THEY AREN'T

These studious young men, post-graduate detectives, are studying such matters as murder, robbery, and blackmail in the new school that has been started in New York as one answer to the recent "crime waves."

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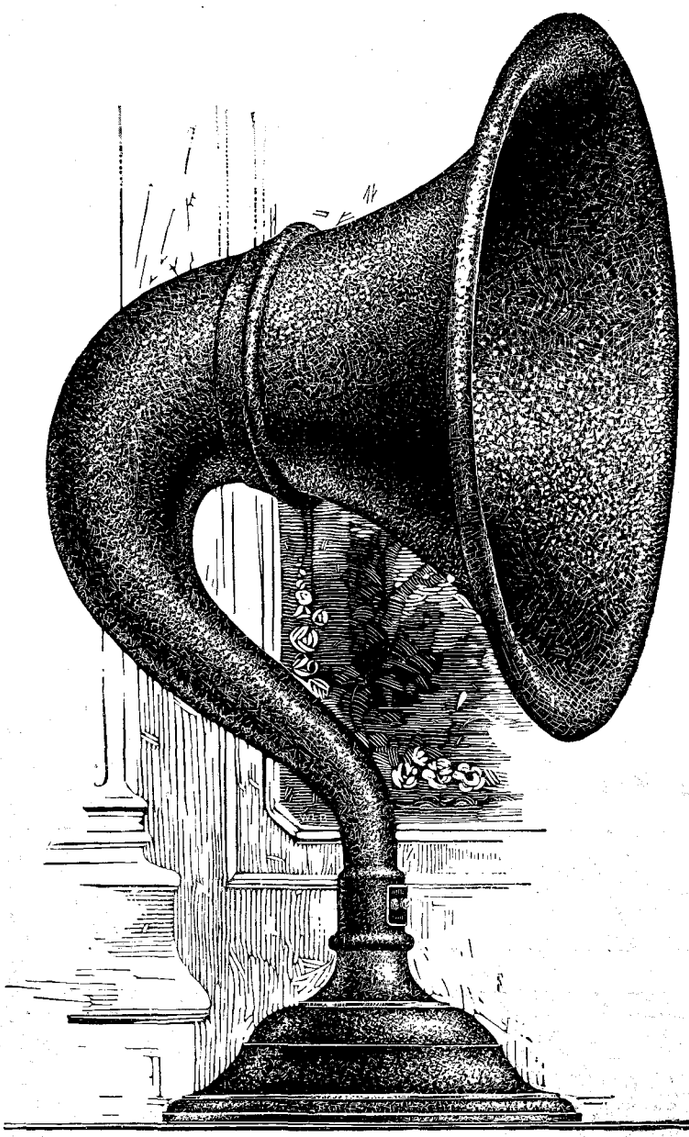
ATWATER KENT

LOUD SPEAKERS



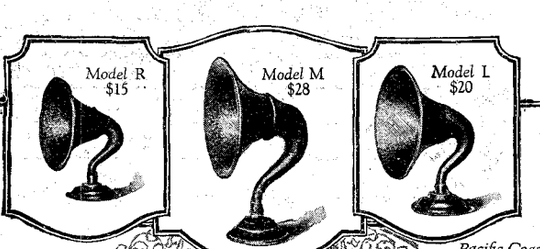
Complete Radio Enjoyment

THERE is a delightful surprise in store for you—an added fascination in radio—when you take home an ATWATER KENT Loud Speaker.

Your radio receiver provides a new and always interesting form of entertainment—but you will find that the last full measure of radio enjoyment comes with the use of an ATWATER KENT Loud Speaker. It re-creates each broadcast into rich and natural tones and in ample volume thus making your radio the generous family entertainer you want it to be.

Pure in tone, the ATWATER KENT Loud Speaker has no peer in the reproduction of broadcasts. Its design, correct in every detail, is the result of skilled engineering research. Its quality, characteristic of all ATWATER KENT products, is the reward of work well done plus the finest materials that money can buy. Your dealer has three models. Take one home today.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4704 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



Pacific Coast prices slightly higher

Bring Out the Best from Any Set

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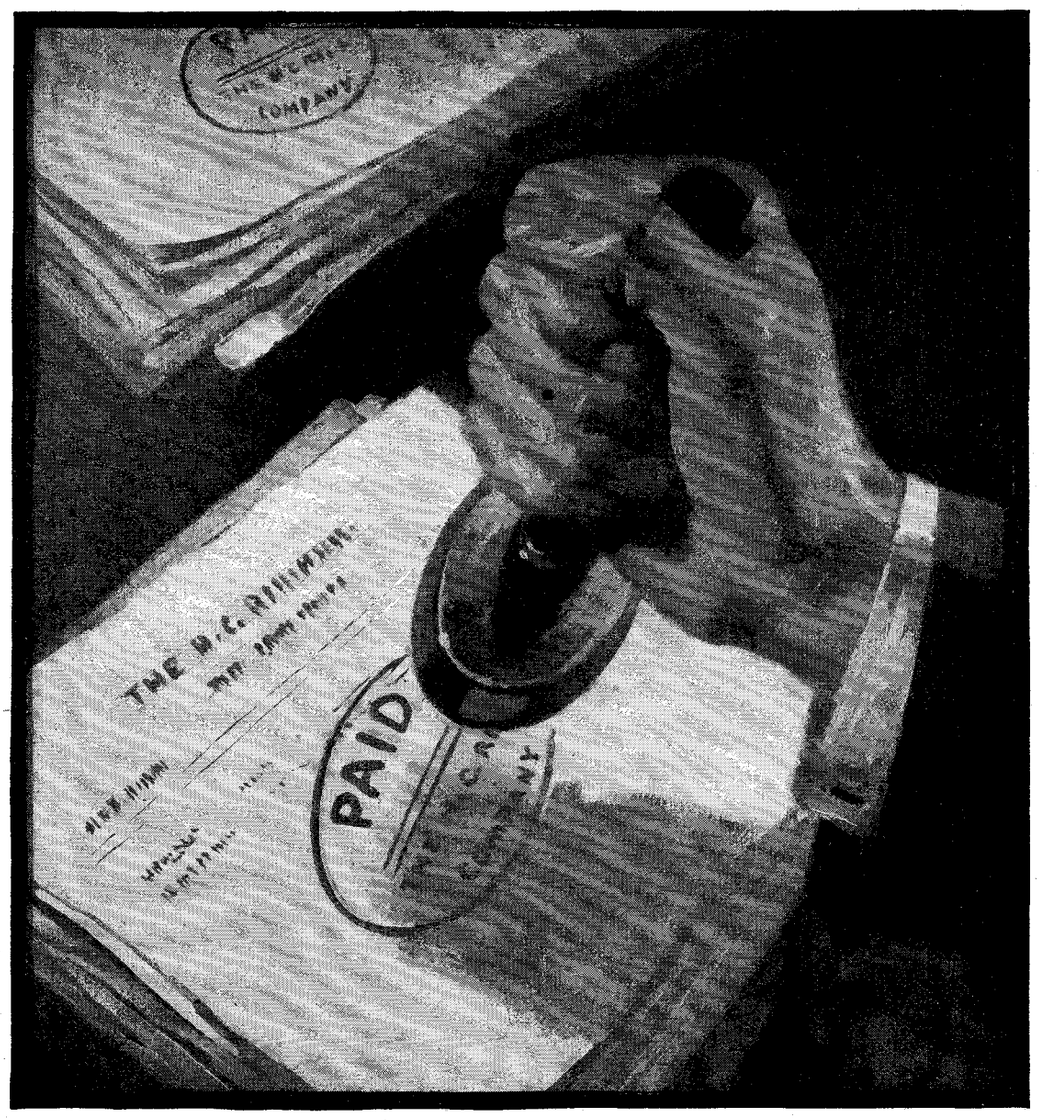
A Bill Stamped "Paid"



THE MULTIGRAPH

Multigraphed advertising ~ all along the line of distribution increases sales, reduces selling costs and multiplies turnovers

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is a Sale Half Made!

Time was, when manufacturers, jobbers, and dealers considered a sale as *completed* when the customer had received the goods and had paid his invoice. That, however, was quite a while ago.

Today, if you're a manufacturer and sell a jobber, you then help the jobber sell the retailer; next you help the retailer and his clerks sell the consumer; after *that* you may even find it necessary to educate the consumer on *how to use your product* after he has bought it! Strictly speaking, your sale isn't "made" until the goods are in the consumer's hands and he is satisfied.

Similarly, if you're a retailer and sell an article over the counter, your job isn't done until the goods are in the home and satisfaction given there.

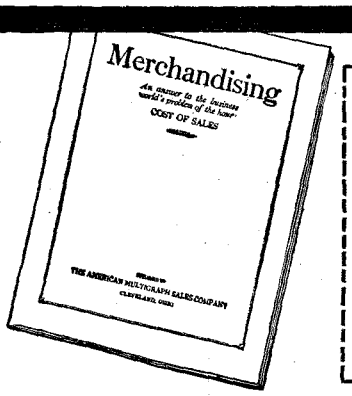
Modern methods of mass production have brought about this situation. To do business safely on the large capital involved — to squeeze out a small profit on a tremendous volume — distribution must go forward smoothly and regularly all down the line. A slight interruption spoils everything. You can't give it opportunity to arise.

So we see why *better merchandising*, on the part of manufacturers, jobbers, distributors, retailers, is the watchword of the hour — why the Multigraph is today an important factor in selling. The Multigraph really is a *plan* — a plan for cutting sales costs, for stabilizing volume, for speeding up turnover, for keeping clear all the channels of modern distribution. Few agencies can show as astonishing records of directly traceable dollar-and-cents results. A note on your business letterhead, or the coupon, will bring you evidence, as well as some very interesting merchandising information.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
1804 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

WITH THE MULTIGRAPH SERVICES

Complete Sales


Merchandising
An answer to the business world's problem of the hour—
COST OF SALES
THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.,
1804 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, without obligation on my part, your new booklet entitled, "Merchandising," and inform me just how the Multigraph will be of service to me.

My Business is.....

Name.....

Address.....

City and State..... L.D.-11-22

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and accept it without question or thought of what a burglar's tool really is. Could the average layman recognize one if he saw it? Probably not. It frequently is difficult and sometimes impossible for even the trained detective to do so. But his training enables him to make arrests like the one cited above with serene confidence that no injustice is done.

Then there is the morning "line-up" of criminals, real or alleged, arrested during the previous twenty-four hours. All through his official life the detective will be expected to attend the line-up not less than three times a week. This function takes place in a space screened off from the rest of the big gymnasium in Police Headquarters. Against the screen stands a small platform. Facing this platform at a distance of five yards or so is a sort of low pulpit. Behind this pulpit the detectives gather.

They are a representative lot. If the old-time, cigar-chewing type of sleuth were among them, he would be as conspicuous as a green elephant. Substitute the first eight score or so of men who could be rounded up on lower Broadway, clerks, lawyers, brokers, the run of the street, and the types would be exactly the same. Which is, of course, exactly as it should be.

At precisely nine o'clock the buzz of voices stops, the detectives cover their upper faces with vizor masks, Inspector John O. Coughlin, commanding the Detective Division, ascends the pulpit, and the prisoners are brought in. Singly, or in twos or threes, they climb to the platform, their heads uncovered. Shortly they are told to put on their hats, and the detectives study both aspects of their faces. The Inspector questions them.

The first is a scared little fellow with a broken head and a considerable criminal record, which he discloses in a still, small voice in reply to the Inspector's queries. Two Upper West Side negroes, sullen and scowling, follow him. Then another negro, fresh from "Alabam'," who insists that he was not arrested for robbery, but only "fo' rollin' de bones." A deprest little chap, accused of having given his landlady a bad check, has never been arrested before, and is told to stand down. And so it goes, until the last prisoner has been duly exhibited and the detectives scatter to their other tasks.

Taking up another phase of modern detective work, the writer points out that a burglar's tool is simply a mechanic's tool that has gone wrong, like its owner. A jimmy is nothing in the world but a crowbar. It is not until it is arranged so that it can be taken apart into pieces small enough to be carried under a man's coat, or if they are discovered in an unusual receptable—a violin case, being long and narrow, is frequently used—that it loses its standing in the world of respectable implements. There are very few tools that have no uses apart from burglary. The "can opener" is the most common of these. Its name describes it perfectly, but its handle is a yard long, and it is used for ripping the outer layer of steel from a safe door. In the case of most tools, however—

They must be judged as men are judged, by the company they keep. Any honest mechanic may legitimately own drills, bloom-shears, blow-torches and the like, but if he is found carrying them at midnight in the immediate vicinity of a bank he will undoubtedly have a lot of explaining to do. A safe that is made of thin wooden paneling, so that it can be taken apart and carried under one's arm like a portfolio, may have a legitimate part on the stage. But if it is used to deceive the passing policeman while the real safe is taken into a back room in order that it may be opened without official intrusion—why, "that is something else again." Such instances might be mentioned in almost infinite numbers.

Then there is the progress of industrial science to be reckoned with, for the really competent burglar is quick to adapt each new development to his uses. The drill, once his chief dependence, is rarely used now in the greater safe burglaries. The acetylene blow-pipe will burn away the toughest steel with no exertion on the burglar's part. In the shortest possible time it will cut the combination lock from a safe door as nicely as a panel-saw will cut soft pine. The really up-to-date burglar does not even make his gas on the spot, from carbide and water, but takes it with him all prepared and comprest in small tanks.

Larceny is the next topic, continues Mr. James, with sixteen heads, "a" to "p." Wagon and motor-car thieves, whose methods are quite separate and distinct. Package thieves—the apologetic young man, for instance—

Who tells Mrs. Smyth-Jones's servant that he is very sorry, but the box just left by Blank's department store was intended for the lady in the apartment below. Bank sneaks, from the man with the wad of chewing-gum on the end of a pencil, to which a yellow-backed bill can be made to adhere, to the accomplished operator who can swiftly sequestrate a whole trayful of "dough." Also the other varieties of sneak-thieves, of which the bogus gas-man is so notable an example.

Subhead "f" embraces the most utterly contemptible of all men who lack even the perverted virtue of courage. "Con" men, that is to say, especially those who prey on women and their ilk. Later one sees listed those no less contemptible, who rob ignorant immigrants of their savings. Water-front thieves follow, including the ingenious individual who bores upward from a boat through both wharf planking and the cask that stands upon it, and thus succeeds in violating at least two laws at once: the Volstead Law and the statutes against misappropriation of property in general.

When one sees "money-making machines" listed among the subjects for a detective's instruction, the mind naturally flies to the counterfeiter's den, but flies in quite a wrong direction. A counterfeiter's tools, like those of a burglar, are usually those used by any engraver or lithographer, and it is only when illegal dies, molds or the like are found in his possession that legal salt can be put on his tail. The so-called money-making machine is nothing at all like that.

This is a recent variant of the confidence game, and, oddly enough, it has been developed from a catchpenny toy that was peddled for a while on the streets, many years ago. This toy resembled in appearance a miniature clothes-wringer with three rollers instead of two. When a slip of paper was fed into these rollers, it apparently came out as brand-new United States paper currency. The developed machine is, of course, a far more imposing affair. It is encased in two boxes that might hold radio sets. They are of mahogany and brass-bound, covered with mysterious micrometer dials and electric switches. When slips of paper are inserted and one of these switches is turned, there ensues a mysterious buzzing, and the currency, or what purports to be such, duly appears.

"You'd think—wouldn't you?—that it would be the raw immigrant who would fall for a thing like that," remarked Commissioner Faraut, with a smile, when this machine was under discussion. "But, 'one is born every minute,' you know. It was a prosperous butcher who was relieved of several thousand dollars by means of that thing. But he wouldn't have been if he wasn't a greedy crook at heart. There's no need to waste sympathy on *him*."

Which, as all but probably the butcher himself will readily agree, is very true indeed.

The instances given are inevitably only a few—and a very few at that—of the high spots, so to speak, in a detective's training. There is no room to give even the shortest explanatory word of all within the limits of a magazine article.

The following list of the topics without their subdivisions, concludes Mr. James, will serve to give a bare outline of the modern detective's education. Each subject is illustrated with incidents enough to make up a detective library. The list runs:

Arson.
Gangsters and Gunmen.
Narcotic Drugs.
Bombs, Explosives, Anarchists, etc.
Shadowing and Trailing.
Motor-vehicle Identification.
Handwriting, Typewriting, Forgery.
Psychology in Detective Work.
Mental Diseases.
Criminalogical and Pathological.
Psychology.
Chemistry and Microscopy in Detective Work.
Moot Court.
Dentistry in Detective Work.
Vitalic Culture.
Stolen and Lost Property.
Industrial Disorders.
Blackmail and Extortion.
Forgery and Counterfeiting.
Missing Persons.
Telephone and Alarms.
Vernacular of the Criminal.
Mental Defectives and Morons.
The Mental Examiner and the Police.
Diagnosis of Criminal Injuries.
Crime and Evidence.
Bucket-shops, Stock Swindlers.
Operations of Stock Exchange.
Scars.
Types of Mental Defectives at Randall's Island.
Autopsies at the Morgue.

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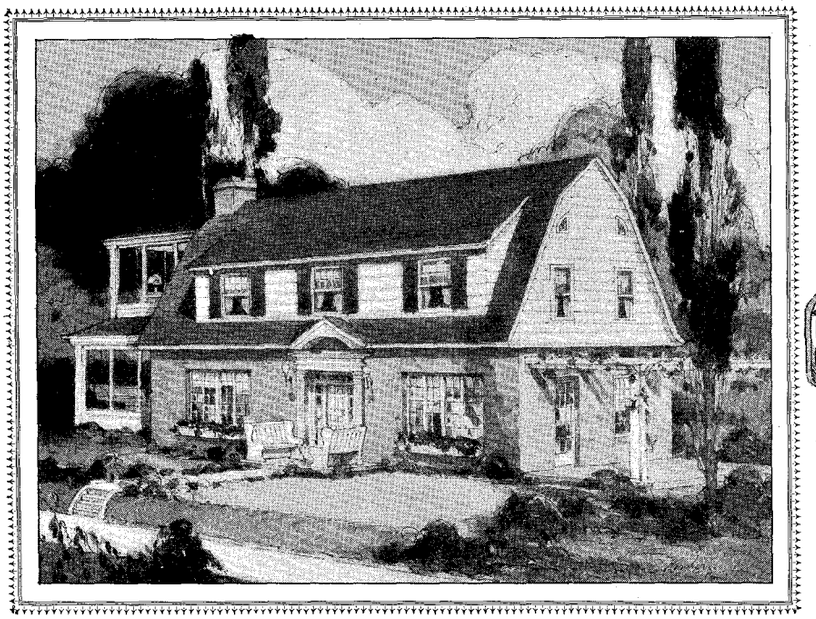
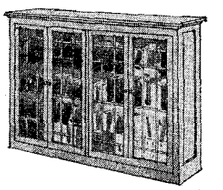
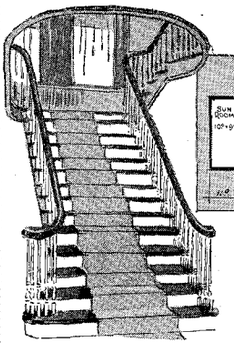


Morgan Plan Suggestion No. 15A

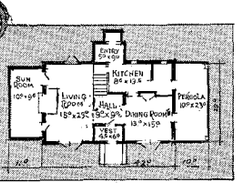
Morgan Entrance M51½



Morgan Bookcase, M527



Morgan Stairway, M200



Main Floor Plan

There is a warm smile of welcome in a becoming entrance

BUT YOU CANNOT BE SURE OF HAVING *THAT KIND* OF AN ENTRANCE IF YOU LOOK UPON IT AS "JUST WOODWORK"

Morgan French Doors, M831

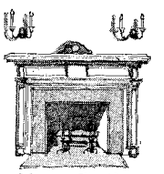
Your eyes—your smile—your warm hand-clasp—even your voice may be reflected in the entrance of your home. It is a barometer of the kind of home and the kind of folks to be found within. Can you, then, afford to look upon it as merely "woodwork"?

Indeed, can you afford to look upon any of those important items such as stairways, bookcases, mantels, china closets, cupboards, cabinets, breakfast nooks, to say nothing of the doors and trim for each room, as *just woodwork?*

These are the *character marks* of your rooms—the touches that often make or mar the beauty and the comfort of a home. Can just "woodwork" satisfy you in the specifications of *your* home?

Woodwork is a fixture. It is a major factor in importance and in cost. Once in place, it cannot be torn out or made over except at heavy expense. Either it is a joy or a sorrow. Either it grows dearer as the years go by, or is a source of regret. Therefore it should be selected with thoughtfulness and care.

It is not necessary to be an expert to choose wisely. It is not necessary to make it a burden. You can solve your whole problem and have an easy mind if you merely specify "Morgan-Quality" Woodwork. And insist upon the genuine with this famous mark on every piece — MORGAN



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There is no added cost for "Morgan-Quality"

Consult a nearby Morgan dealer. His experience and help are valuable. Also, we suggest that you get a copy of "Building with Assurance"—recommended by thousands of home owners, builders and architects. It is described to the right. Please read about it and send the coupon.

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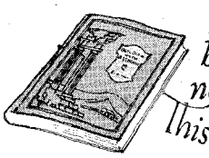

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In this great book are shown homes of all types, in full colors, with floor plans. Besides, you get help on room arrangement, interior decoration, floor coverings, lighting, heating, plumbing and landscaping.

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THE LAST DAYS OF SHEER BEEF

This human wave which marks the end of brawn's heavyweight supremacy in football, is Ted Coy's 1909 championship team as they plowed into the Army at West Point. Their All-American forwards averaging 210 pounds from tackle to tackle crusht all opponents, while Coy catapulted through almost at will. The forward passing game had not yet equalized great and small. In this picture the apprehensive Cadet backs hurtle toward the onlooker and an apparent hole in the Yale line at left tackle, which is filled only by the menacing shadow of the grizzly-like Hobbs.

WHO STARTED ALL THIS FOOTBALL, ANYWAY?

This Stone
Commemorates the Exploit of
William Webb Ellis
Who With a Fine Disregard for the
Rules of Football
as Played in His Time
First Took the Ball in His Arms and
Ran With It,
Thus Originating the Distinctive
Feature of
The Rugby Game
A. D. 1823.

NEAR the spot where was fought the memorable battle, remembered by every schoolboy, between Tom Brown and "Slogger" Williams, this inscription appears on a tablet in the wall of the famous Close at Rugby School. Rugby, because it had the largest playing field of any of the Big Four English prep schools, and because at that particular time it was furnishing a wonderful succession of athletes to Oxford and Cambridge, evidently was the ideal spot to "start something" in football. So, at any rate, the event showed.

For the day this magazine appears, something like 500,000 Americans will be either cheering or groaning themselves hoarse because of the action of this English schoolboy one hundred years ago. From the Yale-Harvard game at the Bowl in New Haven to the Illinois-Ohio State game at Urbana, to the California-Stanford game at Berkeley, hundreds of traditional rivals will fight each other to the last gasp this Saturday, while half a million frenzied Americans in packed stadiums from coast to coast, hang on every move of the huskies across the gridirons far below them.

William Webb Ellis may not have made otherwise "any deep dent on history's tablets." But thus in one brilliantly crowded moment of inspired action, says Allanson Shaw in the New York *Times Magazine*, he "graved his name imperishably on time's eternal granite." To one who remembers the autocratic rule of tradition at an English public school—or any other school for that matter—this bold departure from the immemorial kicking and dribbling game stands out as almost heroic, thinks Mr. Shaw. There goes the pioneer, says he, blazing a way whereupon the generations of Princeton, Cornell, Virginia, Vanderbilt, Chicago, Iowa, Texas, Washington, and thousands of others, might travel more agreeably to sublimer heights in one of the grandest games in history.

With a hundred years of Rugby football rounded out coincidently with fifty years of the American college game, this appears to be practically the centenary of football as we know it to-day. For it was in 1874 that what is generally accepted as the first intercollegiate Rugby match was played in America. This, according to various authorities, occurred on May 15, between McGill College of Montreal and Harvard University. McGill players, we are told, being accustomed to English Rugby rules, and Harvard's to their own version of them, the teams played one match under each set of rules. The Americans tied and then won.

Enthusiasm for Rugby, as against the straight kicking game of soccer, appears to have been successfully aroused by this game, which was reported far and wide as a great curiosity. Thus the next year, in 1875, the victorious team played Yale under a compromise set of rules, which admitted both of running with the ball and of batting it with the hand. This weird combination of soccer, rugger and basketball which started the traditional series between Harvard and Yale, appears to have been the first game between two American teams under anything approaching Rugby rules.

It must not, we are warned, be confused with the first intercollegiate football game under any sort of rules. A game very much like association (soccer) football of to-day had been played as early as 1865, at both Princeton and Rutgers, and the two met November 6, 1869, for the first intercollegiate football game in this country. Incidentally it is interesting to note that the first intercollegiate football game in England did not occur until February 10, 1872, between Oxford and Cambridge (according to the Encyclopedia Britannica), so that American intercollegiate football antedates British.

So popular was the Rutgers-Princeton match that the next year, 1870, Columbia joined them in an association which played a regular schedule. In 1872 Yale, which had been experimenting with the Eton running game, joined them, and in 1873 the four formed a regular association which Harvard refused to join because she had already taken up the modified Rugby game. As a result of the aforementioned Yale-Harvard game in 1875, Columbia and Princeton were won over to the Rugby style of running with the ball, and in 1876 this first Big Four held a convention of the American Intercollegiate Football Association which adopted the Rugby rules with few changes. Rutgers apparently preferred to stick to soccer.

Thus American intercollegiate football, starting with almost a

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"MUSIC IN THE HOME OF BACH"
Painted by TOBY E. ROSENTHAL

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ONE SINGLE GIFT FROM YOU
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TO open the ears of your family to all the great music of the world; to open their hearts to a love of music and their minds to a knowledge of it —that is the gift supreme.

The appearance of the Ampico in your home this Christmas is a gift not of music alone; but to the plastic and receptive minds of the young it becomes a gift of the love of music, a gift of musical appreciation.

For the Ampico is a great piano that produces all the music of which a piano is capable. When the recording of a great artist is inserted and the button pushed, your home becomes the home of the artist and the scene of his art. Your children, listening, reading, playing, are bathed in the same cadences that enthrall the concert audiences of the Old World and the New.

It is an influence to which no child of normal perceptions can fail to respond.

By comparison with the possibilities that the Ampico can bring to your home today, the musical possibilities in the home of Bach were actually limited.

The Ampico is the piano complete

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The Ampico is found exclusively in fine pianos. It is made as an integral part of these pianos—all instruments that have enviable reputations, built over many years, enduring through generations. Knabe, Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Fischer, Haines Bros., Marshall & Wendell, Franklin, and in Canada the Willis also. Note that the Knabe, the Chickering, and the Mason & Hamlin are three of the four great pianos in general use on the American concert stage.

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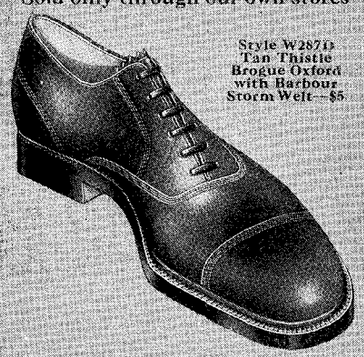
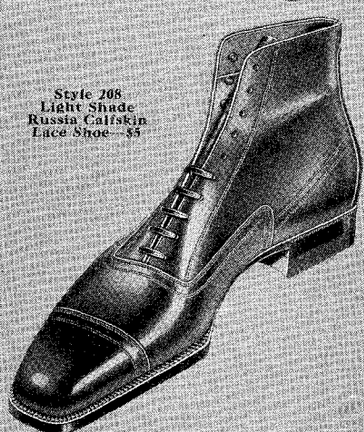


Style W2870
Tan Thistle
Brogue Oxford
with Barbour
Storm Welt—$5



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The Hanover Shoe, Hanover, Pa.

Exclusively for Men and Boys

Style 873
Men's Tan Army Grain Blucher Storm Boot—16" top, bellows tongue, price $6—8" height, $5. Also made in Boys' and Little Men's at $3.50 and $3

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

pure kicking game, had in less than ten years switched over to a game of running with the ball, based on Rugby, which contained most of the elements of our modern game. Starting with twenty men on a side, the teams were brought down first to fifteen, and then, on the insistence of Yale, to eleven. It was with the Walter Camp teams of 1878 and 1879 that Yale football first began to establish its traditions of early supremacy in the game. This is no doubt one of the reasons Camp is occasionally referred to as the father of modern football.

What the game was like in the transitional stage may be gathered from this account of the Columbia-Yale game of November 16, 1872, already referred to, which appeared in the New York *World*. This game, it will be noted, was still largely under soccer rules, with twenty men on a side:

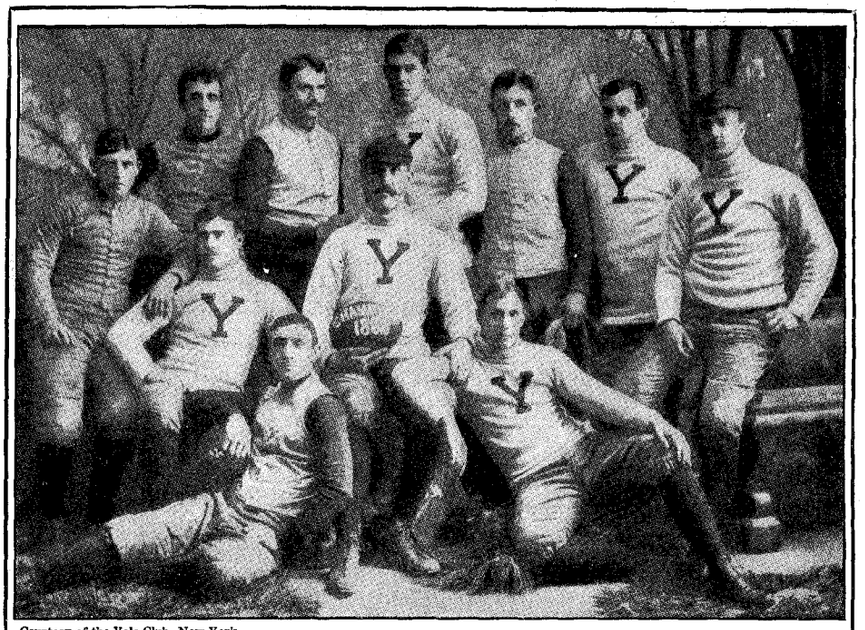
The day was all that could be wished, and a large number of students and interested spectators found their way toward Hamilton Park, the scene of the contest. Columbia was represented by about fifty men, and while they were unable to equal the enthusiasm of the more numerous friends of Yale, they supported the champions of Columbia in a very creditable manner. The grounds used for a ball-field had been staked off and roped in, as provided by the rules, and the players were not interfered with throughout the game. The Columbia men entered upon their work lightly clad and distinguished by light wrappers and blue caps, while their rivals were drest in all ways, and presented an appearance not unlike that with which Yale men are wont to seek the scene of the annual rush. The Columbia men were of a medium size, and varying in this particular but little, while the Yale twenty included several large men and quite a number of very small. These last proved themselves in the issue no mean antagonists.

The crowd quickly scattered around the enclosure, and at five minutes of three the ball was placed in position and the word to begin was given. All entered upon the work with spirit, and no inclination to waste time or spare limbs or clothing was perceived. At five minutes after three in a confused state of affairs near the goal of Columbia when every one was kicking with a purpose, but with doubtful aim, Sherman got in a fine kick and the ball rose high in air, and fairly passed the goal-posts amidst the cheers of the Yale men.

The contestants having changed goals, in a few moments the game was once more in progress. The parties to the contest had discovered the weak or strong points of their antagonists. Now this or that man went to grass, to be found up again in a moment as fresh as ever. As the excitement slacked a youth might be seen retiring behind an adjoining fence to replace a dilapidated pair of pants.

The contest shifted hither and thither, as a company fought lustily for the ball here or went down in a pile there. The contest went with varying fortune for a full hour. Finally, with the ball close to the goal of Columbia, Irwin, by a skilful kick, sent it past the goal, giving the second trial to Yale.

Darkness was coming on. The third goal was won by Yale in forty-five minutes The men were plainly a little wearied by the severe work of the last hour; but they came to time in good shape, with a disposition here and there to rub the shins which had evidently received frequently the kick intended for the ball. Early in the play, Avery, who had been doing good work on the Yale side, was disabled by a kick which displaced one of the muscles of the leg. To make matters even without introducing new men, Williams, of Columbia, withdrew Finally, as it was growing dark at five



Courtesy of the Yale Club, New York

HEROES OF THE EARLY DAYS

This determined-looking aggregation, captained by the famous "Pa" Corbin (with the ball), originated systems of mass play that dominated football during Yale's twenty-five-year supremacy. To Corbin's right is Lee McClung (later U. S. Treasurer). On his right, A. A. Stagg, of Chicago, and at the other end of the line Dr W. T. Bull (whose tragic death has just occurred), have since become famous as coaches. Behind them in the center towers the mighty "Pudge" Heffelfinger.

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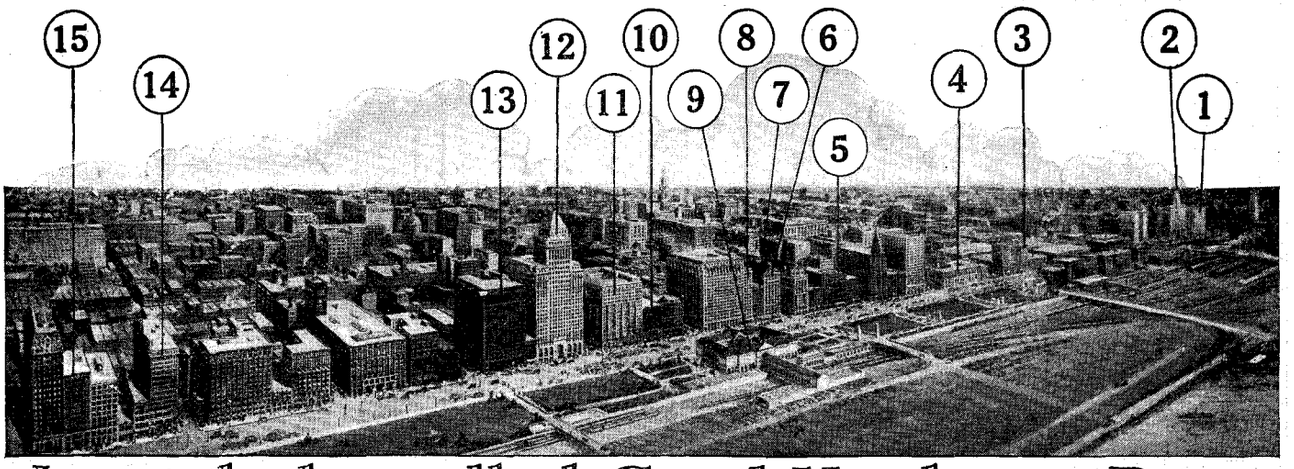

It might be called Good Hardware Row

Reproduced from a Painting made for S. W. Straus & Co.

DO you know its other name? Michigan Boulevard—one of the world's greatest streets and the front door to Chicago—an ever-growing exhibition of good buildings that deserve Good Hardware—Corbin—and have it.

Stroll down Good Hardware Row by the towering Wrigley Building and its recent brother—the "Wrigley Twin". You will find Good Hardware—Corbin—in both. Drop in at the Chicago or the Illinois Athletic Club. Good Hardware will welcome you.

In the great Railway Exchange Building, Good Hardware serves silently and surely. To the famous Art Institute it adds beauty—to its treasures, it gives protection. In the magnificent Straus Building, Good Hardware smoothly operates and securely locks thousands of doors—thousands of windows.

Yes—Michigan Boulevard deserves to be called Good Hardware Row. So do hundreds of other streets in this great city of good buildings, so many of which are equipped with Good Hardware—Corbin.

Across the country, there are thousands and thousands of streets and avenues and boulevards that well deserve this title too. You will find them thickly dotted with good buildings that have Good Hardware—Corbin.

No doubt you live in one. If you do, you well know the willingness of hardware that always works—that silently and agreeably serves—that adds beauty, comfort and long life to good buildings and enjoyment to those who live or work in them.

Such hardware is Corbin—has been for 75 years—is today—will be tomorrow and tomorrow.

When you build, remember Good Buildings deserve Good Hardware—Corbin.

These Good Buildings deserve Good Hardware—Corbin—and have it

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* 3 Federal Life Building
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* 6 Monroe Building
7 Illinois Athletic Club
8 Lake Side Building
9 Art Institute
10 Orchestra Hall Building
11 Railway Exchange
*12 Straus Building
13 McCormick Building
*14 International Harvester Bldg.
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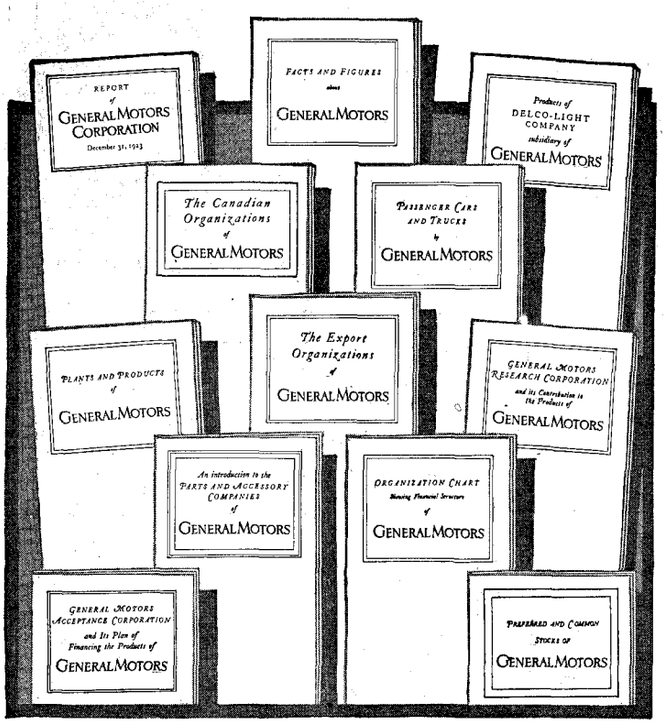
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

o'clock the struggle became exciting about the goal of Columbia, and Irwin again gave Yale the third goal, by a judicious kick. It was too dark to play further, and the spectators rapidly disappeared. The contestants drew to one side, cheered loudly for one another, and returned to the city to attend a supper given by the Yale men.

The game is upon all sides regarded as a great success. The services of the referees and judges were not required, and throughout the game nothing unbecoming a gentleman occurred. Of matches for the future it is impossible now to speak. The Yale men can only get away from New Haven in term time for games with difficulty.

Football in its origins was far from being as refined a game as this, we are told by Mr. Shaw in *The Times Magazine*. "Paste 'em!" was the battle-cry of Roman football players. At any rate, the name it went by in the days of Cæsar was *harpastum*. In fact, the instant the mists begin to clear away from remote history, football emerges as a rather vigorous and mature science. There were no moments of boredom in the game then, says he, and continues:

In proof of this appears the figure of one Aristonico Caristo, to whom the Athenians raised a statue because of his eminence as a player of the football game known as pheninda.

Enthusiasm! We bellow through megaphones, throw hats over cross-bars, and dance snake dances. The Athenians were a less frothily exuberant folk; they put their hero into imperishable marble. When will Boston raise a statue to a Mahan or a Casey; or New Haven one to a Coy or a Mallory? Echo answers—"When?"

Again the Lacedæmonians were famous players of a football game which they called Epicyrus—perhaps from the habit of jumping on some noted adversary of the name of Cyrus—and history has embalmed their sportsmanship. Rome, too, had its football, which it called *harpastum*, rather appropriately.

But the real hard-boiled days of football came, it seems, after the Romans had introduced it to the simple Britons. Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Vikings appear to have added a touch here and there during the Dark Ages, till by 1153 the young men of the city used to move out into the country annually for games that took in whole counties. Anything went in those days, and the game raged up hill and down dale in a manner hardly to be distinguished from guerilla warfare. One author referred to it as "nothing but beastly fury and extreme violence, whereof proceedeth hurte and consequently rancour and malice to remayne with thym that be wounded." A later writer called it a "devilishe pastime and hereof groweth malice and sometymes brawling, murther, homicide, and a great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth." Says Mr. Shaw:

That football was a sport of general popularity in fourteenth-century England is shown by the unsportsmanlike action of

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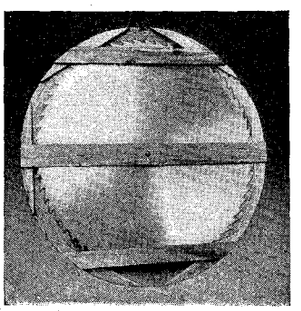
How Scientific Crating Works Out in Actual Practice

SCIENTIFIC crating was not widely known until Weyerhaeuser *introduced* it to American business men. On this page a few of the 392 concerns who have consulted the Weyerhaeuser crating engineers tell of the benefits and savings they are getting from this service.



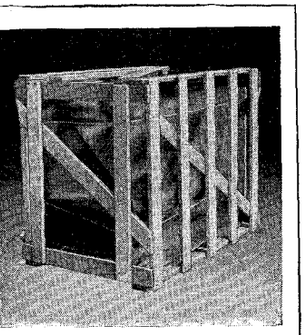
We thought you would appreciate knowing that the crates designed for our Ohlen Gold Medal Circular Saws by your engineer, have been giving complete satisfaction. Instances have come up where the same crate has been shipped out from our factory as many as three times, reaching destination, according to reports, in good condition.

The new crates require on an average of 25% less lumber. No more labor is required in making the new crates than was required for the old ones, and, without any doubt, they are more substantial crates.

Thanking you for your assistance in reducing our crate costs, we remain,

Yours very truly,
THE OHLEN-BISHOP CO.
B. Lucas,
Purchasing Agent

Saves Lumber



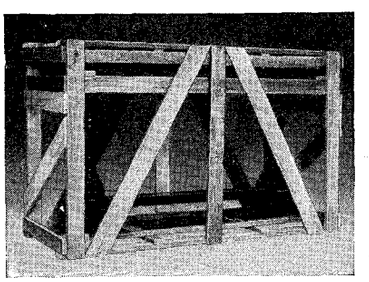
We have always taken great pride in building first class goods and having them reach our customers in excellent condition. Two years ago we asked for the services of one of your crating engineers.

He went right out into our crating department and after a thorough investigation into the character of our product, made a form of crate which appealed to us as being superior to the crate which we had been using. We immediately adopted this new crate and since doing so our breakage has been reduced to the very minimum.

One of our large customers on the Pacific Coast wrote us recently that with our new design of crate our "Oriole" gas stoves were being received in practically 100% condition.

Yours very truly,
M. W. Longfellow,
First Vice-President
THE BALTIMORE GAS APPLIANCE & MFG. CO.

Pleases Customers



We are pleased to report our experience has been very satisfactory and the results produced in the saving of labor, material and elimination of damaged goods exceeded our expectations.

We are firmly convinced that the Western Fir is more economical for our crating requirements than any material we have used in the past, and we are at the present time taking the matter up with your Baltimore office regarding an additional block of material.

With best wishes, we are,

Yours very truly,
MONTGOMERY TABLE & DESK WORKS
Sterling B. Decker, *Vice-President*

Saves Labor and Materials

We have now been using this new style crate for several months with splendid satisfaction. The crate is not only better in appearance, but is much stronger than the old crate which we used, so that the contents are better protected while in transit. We have had very little breakage since the introduction of the new crate and best of all, the redesigning of this crate by your engineer, will save us approximately $3,500 a year.

In this connection we might also add that we are very much pleased with the lumber which has been furnished to us by your company.

We thank you very much for delegating your engineer to assist us in this crating problem and wish to commend him as a very obliging and capable crating engineer.

Yours very truly,
NEW PROCESS STOVE CO. DIV.
John G. Way, *Manager*

Saves Breakage

About a year ago we noticed one of your Crating Service advertisements and requested that one of your crating engineers call upon us and consider our crating methods.

He spent several days at our factory and together with our engineers worked out a new design of crate for our automobile transmission which is much stronger than the old crate, contains less lumber, is easier to pack and assemble, and has saved us a considerable amount of money.

The new crate delivers our transmissions at destination in perfect condition and railroad officials have several times directed attention to it as an example of excellent crate construction.

Arthur E. Parsons,
Treasurer and General Manager
BROWN-LIPE GEAR COMPANY

Pleases Railroad Officials

WEYERHAEUSER crating engineers are available for appointment with industrial concerns without cost or obligation.

A booklet, "Better Crating," outlining the principles of crate construction, will be sent free on request.

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Producers for industry of pattern and flask lumber, factory grades for remanufacturing, lumber for boxing and crating, structural timbers for industrial building. And each of these items in the species and type of wood best suited for the purpose.

Also producers of Idaho Red Cedar poles for telephone and electric transmission lines.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 2694 University Ave., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.

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Installing General Electric incandescent street lighting system in Nagoya, Japan.

Everywhere, this monogram

You may travel through a tropical jungle on a train which a G-E locomotive pulls; in an Oriental city you may drink water which a G-E motor pumps.

The sun never sets on this monogram; and wherever you find it, it is a symbol of service—an evidence that electricity is doing one more heavy task which men and women used to do.

The International General Electric Company carries products of American industry to every land, and brings back developments which foreign scientists have worked out. Thus, by a league of minds, peoples know one another better, and humanity moves forward with a swifter stride.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Edward II, who forbade the playing of football in London because it interfered with archery. The City Guilds—turtle-soup-swallowing chaps—demanded its suppression in these harsh terms:

"Forasmuch as there is great noise in the city, caused by hustling over large balls, from which many evils might arise, which God forbid, we command and forbid on behalf of the King such game to be used in the city in the future." Then came along Henry VI, registering his royal kick against the game. In 1457 he decreed "that football and golf be utterly cried down and not to be used." Henry VII, that somewhat peddling potentate, had also something nasty to say about the game and commanded that "In no place in this realme ther be used futeball, gelfe, or other sik unprofitable sportes."

As was in keeping with the spacious days of great Elizabeth, the football of the period was eminently spacious. A full-sized town was needed for it, or a few miles of common, preferably with a bog and a river or two, as sporting hazards of the "gridiron." The goals were miles apart, and the townsmen divided—North Main Street versus South Main Street—and went to it with a will, to speak mildly. All able-bodied males got into the game, there being no finicky rules about so many a side and the business was to drive ball and foes back to their lairs, and plant the ball humiliatingly at the far end of the enemy's stronghold. There were no rules, except as to the objective, everything "went" after a simple-minded and thorough-going fashion, and the slugger was a man of utmost value. Talk about the great open spaces where men are men! Shrove Tuesday was a general football-carnival day, possibly because of the proximity of Lent, wherein the wounded who came through alive might have six weeks in which to get repaired.

By this time football had again reasserted itself as a city game. On various set occasions, particularly Shrove Tuesday, shutters were put up on all shop windows, houses tightly closed, and the streets of every market town kept clear. Whereupon with joyful outcries the entire able-bodied population of said town sallied forth to "kicke ye balle." Up one street and down the other they would go in a howling rabble, skidding around corners and crashing into walls. The descriptions are somewhat reminiscent of the uproar of early polo on its native heath in Persia or Afghanistan—everybody in the party and heaven help the cripples.

Who refereed such football games, and how, the accounts do not make clear. Undoubtedly he wore armor. Of course, time was not taken out in these games for accidents. In fact, the game might well be described as one continuous accident. Says one Davenent, writing in Hone's *Table-Book* in 1634:

"I would now make a safe retreat, but methinks I am stopt by one of your heroic games called football; which I conceive (under your favour) not very conveniently civil in the streets, especially in such

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irregular and narrow roads as Crooked Lane. Yet it argues your courage, much like the military pastime."

The poor Prince of Wales of that day was sternly forbidden to play, because as his father James I stated, football was "meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." The Prince (later Charles I) appears to have restrained himself, and didn't lose his head until much later.

From 1700 on, "football day" seems gradually to have died out. There were so many fights going on in Europe in which Englishmen were always welcome, that home fighting slackened. From 1800 on, we are told, football was only practised at the great English public schools, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, and Charterhouse. Each school apparently worked out its own type of football according to the nature of their grounds.

Thus points out one writer, Montague Sherman, the rough open game with its charging and throwing, which were features of the refined Elizabethan game we have described, would have been extremely dangerous if played in the flagged and walled courts of schools like Charterhouse. Hence the kicking or dribbling style of play which apparently was the forerunner of soccer and basketball.

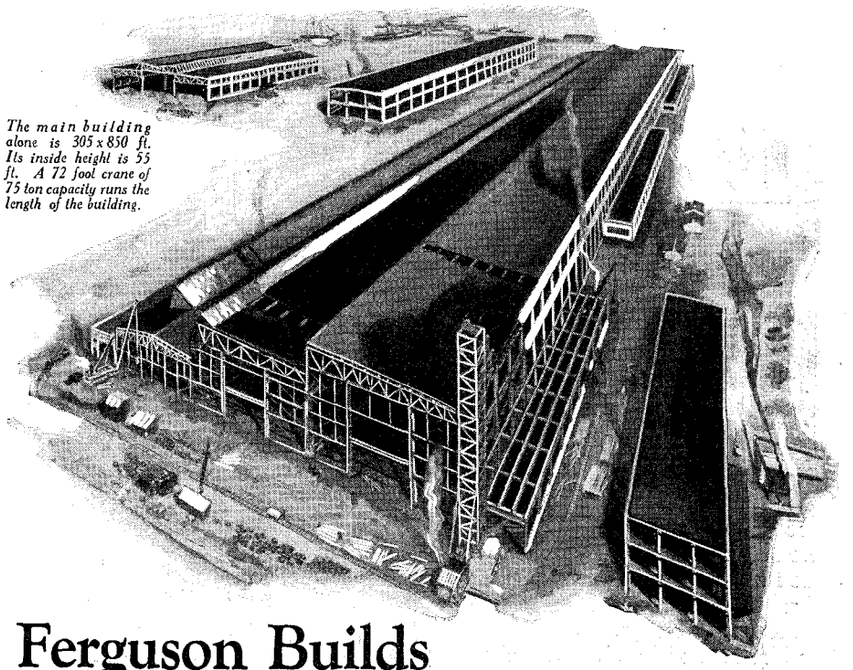
Only at Rugby (later at some other schools) was there a sufficiently extensive grass field where the dear old game could be preserved in most of its quaint roughness. "Hacking," for instance, which adequately describes the prescribed treatment of your opponents' shins and kneecaps, was not expressly abolished at Rugby till 1877. Says Mr. Shaw:

In "Tom Brown's Schooldays" we see football at the point in its evolution reached a hundred years ago; from the account of the game given by Judge Hughes it seems to have been a rather weird sort of sport, wherein long drop-kicks, punts, and massed rushes with much dribbling, jumbled things up. But about this time an event took place that marks importantly the change from a hurly-burly game into something more akin to that which we know on the gridiron to-day.

This, of course, was the inspired act of the Johnny Poe of that day—young Ellis. His "fine disregard for the rules—as played in his time," revolutionized the game. Altho it came at the psychological moment, and the running game appears to have caught on at Rugby at once, it is probable that Ellis, like all pioneers, was severely punished. Mr. Shaw speculates on what his coach and captain must have said.

Alas, they did not know, muses the writer, that it is just this sort of innovator, despite invariably shocked conservatives, who keeps the world moving ahead. It was left for America to take up this Rugby game, affectionately known as "rugger," and develop it into one of the most elaborate, scientific, and at the same time stirring games, known to modern athletics.

Big Business Builds The Ferguson Way



The main building alone is 305 x 850 ft. Its inside height is 55 ft. A 72 foot crane of 75 ton capacity runs the length of the building.

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THE world knows the Japanese as progressive business men—shrewd buyers—painstaking investigators. Consequently, when the Shibaura Engineering Works decided to build the largest manufacturing plant in the Orient, it is not surprising that they came to the H. K. Ferguson Company for their plans and for their construction work.

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1. *That Ferguson's designs embody ideas gathered from many years of building for America's greatest manufacturers.*
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A small size *for those whose need is great!*

Diphtheria, scarlet fever—many of the so-called diseases of childhood—are not exclusively children's diseases. Growing children are more susceptible to all germs than their elders, and do less to protect themselves. That is why children are more often attacked by some diseases than older people. The same is true of teeth. Children's teeth need attention early and often.

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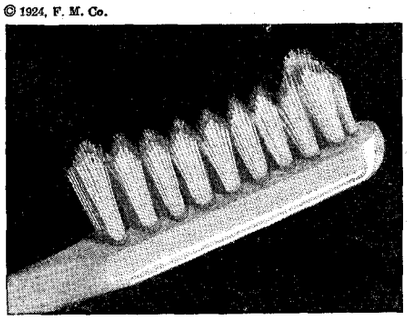
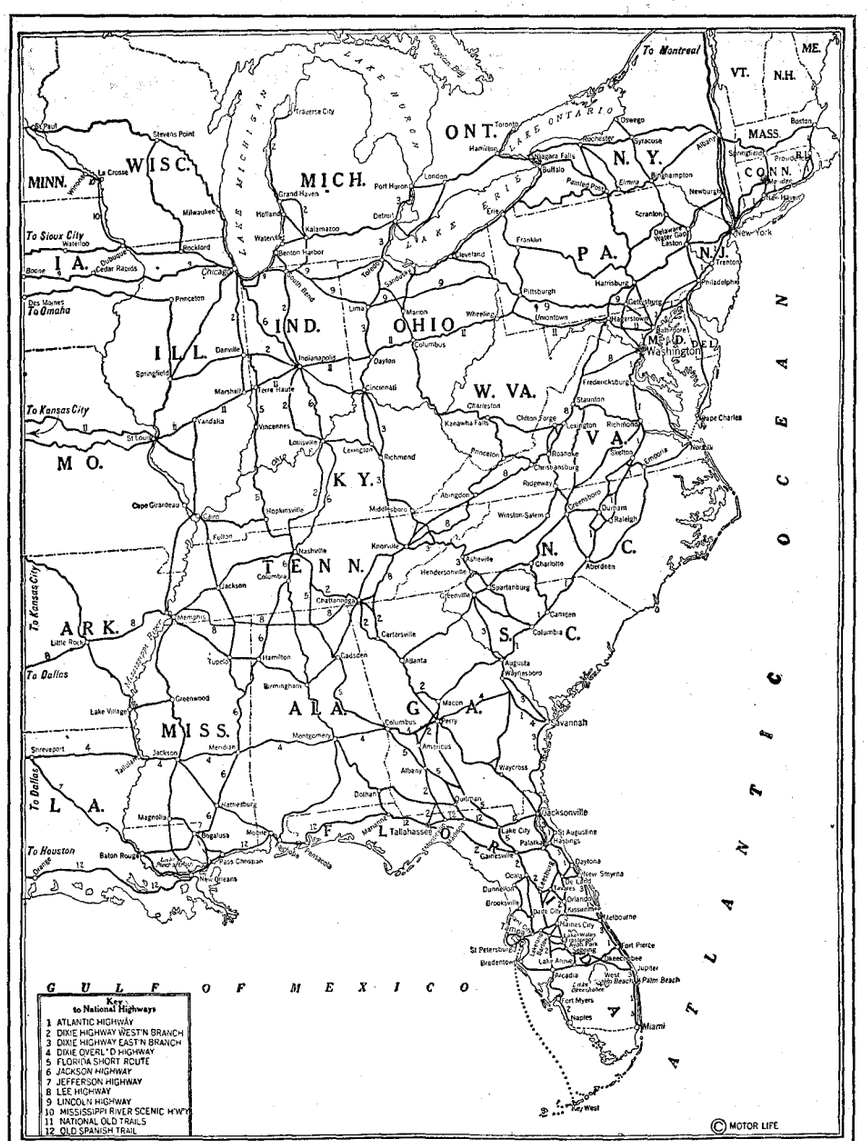


MOTORING ▾ AND ▾ AVIATION

SOUTHWARD THE CHILLY MOTORIST WENDS HIS WAY

AS a live motoring subject, "Cold Weather and How to Avoid It" is reported to be at the head of the current list. The millions of motorists who remain in cold climates will take measures to keep the frost out of their cars, and out of themselves. Other millions will go southward, where the days are long and sunny and summer lingers all year round. What are the best roads to take in going South? Apropos of this, one evening, not long ago, reports a writer in *Motor Life*, a little group of successful business men were gathered around a fire in a New York club. It developed that several of them were already arranging their affairs in anticipation of extensive Southern tours, ending in Florida. Some were planning to drive, others to ship their cars by rail or boat; and one or two had about decided not to take their automobiles at all, preferring to hire local cars for such driving as they might wish. Almost at once, relates Leon A. Dickinson, the recorder of the discussion, there developed "decided differences of opinion as to road condition. One man was positively vitriolic in his condemnation of Southern highways." Another man was "enthusiastic about his last winter's trip—he hadn't found any bad roads at all—drove through in four days, without the slightest difficulty or discomfort." It soon became evident, writes Mr. Dickinson, that the two were describing different



Courtesy of *Motor Life* (Chicago)

HIGHWAYS FROM EVERYWHERE THAT LEAD TOWARD FLORIDA

This new map, specially drawn for *Motor Life*, together with the article, quotations from which are given herewith, answers the common motoring question, "Which are the best roads?"

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25 Miles to the Gallon

58 Miles per Hour

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In the new Maxwell beauty and refinement Chrysler engineers have wrought as finely as in performance. The new bodies are even more handsomely proportioned, with wider, heavier-looking fenders. New and larger radiator. New head lamps, with cowl lamps on all models. Balloon tires, with artillery type wood wheels in natural finish. New steering even easier, with larger steering wheel and controls at top of steering column. Improved upholstery. New one-piece windshields; windshield cleaner, rear view mirror, adjustable cowl ventilator, transmission lock, stop light combined with tail lamp.

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Sedan
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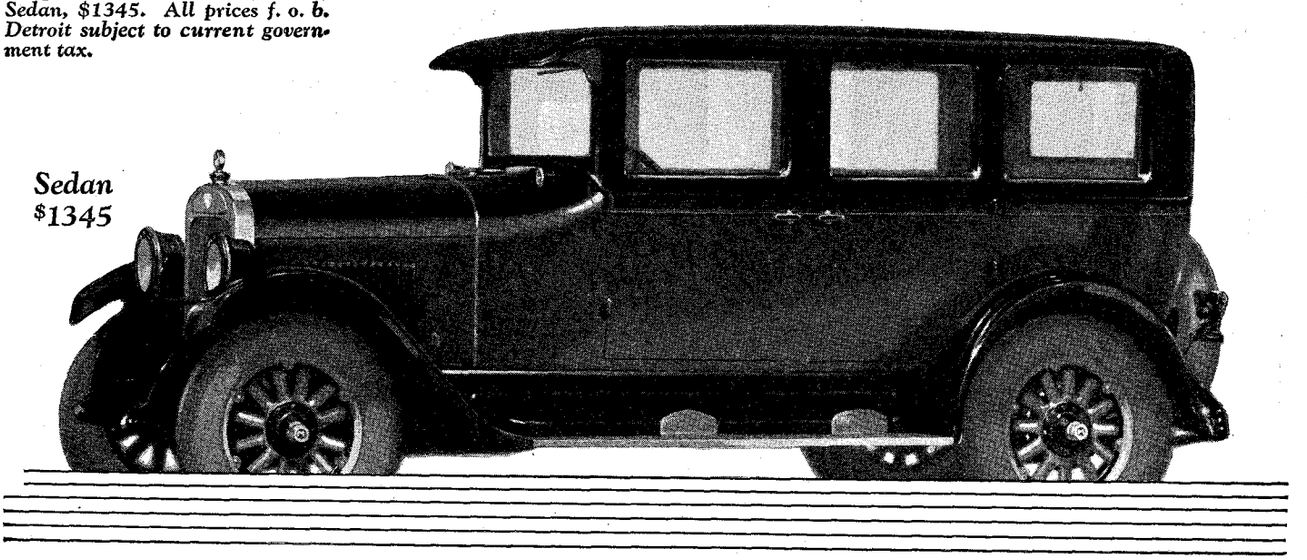

The New Good MAXWELL

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"They'll do you good, daddy!"

—and how good they taste! When a man bites into these golden-brown morsels of health and delight he doesn't wait for a second invitation to take another.

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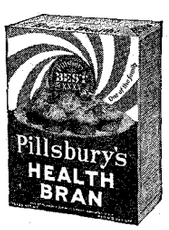

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Pillsbury's
Health Bran
One of the family

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

routes, and had traveled under widely different conditions of weather and temperature. Moreover—

Both were exaggerating in a naive way some people have when they wish to press home a pet theory or opinion and are not overscrupulous as to details. Since neither could convince the other, they both appealed to a third member of the party, a lawyer of much wealth and prominence, for his views.

"Since you ask me," he said, with a smile of amusement, "I'm frank to say that I think you are both wrong. There are no ideal roads to Florida—neither are they so bad as Jim here seems to think. As a matter of fact, I was down in Jacksonville only a few days ago in connection with a big case that my firm is prosecuting, and I took the trouble to make a few inquiries. You see, I happen to be a director of the Automobile Club here and remembered that the touring bureau was anxious to get some authentic information about the present condition of the principal roads leading south. Naturally, therefore, I stopt in at the local automobile clubs in Jacksonville.

"The situation can't be described in a word, because it is too complex for that, especially as regards the roads leading direct from the Middle West. Even for us New Yorkers it isn't by any means a settled thing which route is going to be preferable at any given time. Still, the so-called Atlantic Highway seems to be about the best bet, all things considered."

"Which route is that?"

"Oh, the one that runs via Richmond, Raleigh, Pinehurst and Augusta," was the reply. "After all, that has been the favorite route for several years, as probably most of you know already. In fact, I imagine nearly all you chaps have been over that road at least once—isn't that so?"

"Sure. I went that way once—and never again." The speaker was quite vehement in his denunciation, but before he could elaborate further the first speaker interrupted quickly with a question: "How long ago was that?" he inquired. "Oh, about three or four years ago, I guess—can't remember exactly," was the reply.

"Well, don't forget that they've built a good many roads since then," was the rejoinder. "Not all pavement, of course, but many hundreds of miles of gravel and sand-clay roads have been constructed all through the South in the last few years, so that no one need hesitate to drive south now unless he's the kind of crank that is never satisfied with anything less than concrete or asphalt."

At this point the narrator, whom his friends called Fred, reached into his pocket and extracted a notebook. In a moment he had found the place he wanted, and with a quick glance around the circle, he resumed his discourse. "Here are some notes that I made in Jacksonville," he said.

"When I got back I checked them up at our club—against the club's maps and other information—so I believe they are very nearly correct. From New York to Washington there is excellent pavement, as you all know. Between Washington and Petersburg, Virginia, the road is mostly gravel and easily passable, tho some sections are rather badly worn and rutted, due to heavy traffic. From Petersburg into Durham, North Carolina, the best route now seems to be by way of Dinwiddie, South

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Hill, Clarksville and Oxford. This stretch is mostly fair gravel and sand-clay."

"So far it sounds pretty good," spoke up another of the group—"but how about the road from Augusta to Jacksonville? That used to be a fright. I can remember when it was practically impossible to get south of Brunswick. Once I had to ship my boat from Savannah to Jacksonville because the road was utterly hopeless."

"That's true," said another. "I had to go way 'round through Macon one time, and even then I nearly got stuck getting into Jacksonville from Waycross. I tell you those dirt roads in Georgia are something fierce, especially when they're wet."

"I inquired into that phase of the trip very carefully," Fred replied quickly, "and I believe I have the real facts. It seems that a lot of work has been done on the direct road through Sylvania, Savannah and Brunswick, so that now it is quite possible to drive that way without much discomfort. However, there is a detour in force about thirty-two miles south of Savannah that would probably be very muddy in wet weather. To be on the safe side, therefore, many tourists follow the longer route via Macon, Valdosta and Lake City. This latter road is about 115 miles farther, but offers mostly good gravel and sand-clay, the last stretch from Lake City into Jacksonville being fine, new concrete. The natives appear to be mighty proud of this road, by the way. They all urge you to take it, even if you don't intend to go that way at all. After all, you can't blame them much at that when you consider that it's the first long continuous stretch of concrete they've had in those parts."

"Isn't it shorter to run direct into Jacksonville via Waycross?" some one asked.

"Yes; but they're not recommending that road this year, it appears, because recent heavy rains have made it necessary for motorists to take a twenty-six-mile detour between Folkston and Jacksonville. No one seems to know how long this detour will be necessary, so they play safe and advise the longer route through Lake City."

At this point another of the group came forward with a question. "Since it seems to be advisable to go via Macon and Lake City, why not take the Bankhead Highway right into Atlanta? Isn't that good this year?"

Fred looked at his notes a moment and then replied:

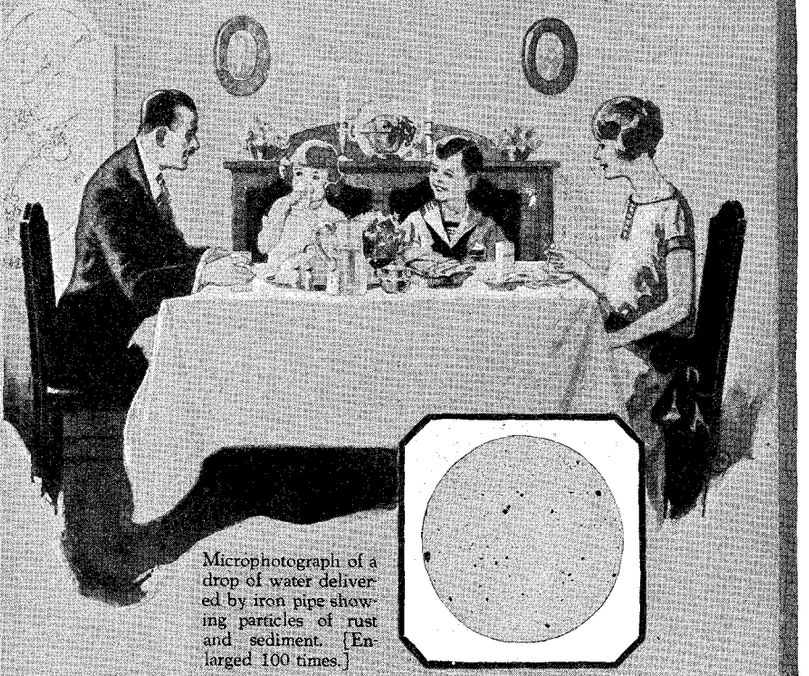
"Well, now that you mention it, there does seem to be a pretty good road that way, too. It branches off the other main road at Durham, North Carolina, and runs direct to Atlanta via Greensboro, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Athens. The part of this route that lies in North Carolina is practically all good pavement, while through South Carolina and Georgia the road surfaces are mainly sand-clay and gravel. I understand, too, that a shorter, yet fairly good direct connection from Richmond to Greensboro is now available via Amelia, Burkeville, Keysville, Wylliesburg, Halifax, Danville and Reidsville."

The foregoing conversation is fictitious, admits Mr. Dickinson, but, he maintains, it is typical of many that are taking place at this season of the year in all parts of the country. He goes on:

Tours that were practically out of the question a few years ago, owing to the bad condition of most of the roads in that region, are now not only possible but in truth may be taken with almost as much comfort as in the North.

Since the purpose of this article is to

ANACONDA BRASS PIPE



Microphotograph of a drop of water delivered by iron pipe showing particles of rust and sediment. [Enlarged 100 times.]

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

throw light on the actual condition of the main routes leading into Florida from all sections of the North and West, it is in order at this point to consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of the direct roads leading southeastward from the Middle West. Inasmuch as this affects a very large area in which there are several millions of cars in use, it becomes of prime importance to ascertain, if possible, which of the various routes is the best.

Every one of the main highways leading south through Kentucky and Tennessee appears to have drawbacks, due in large part to detours on account of road construction.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the road situation in this region, it should be stated that there are four main north and south routes crossing Kentucky. These are, respectively, the east and west branches of the Dixie Highway, the Jackson Highway and the Dixie Bee Line. Without doubt the Dixie Highway is better known than any of the others and consequently carries the largest volume of through traffic. For several years past there has been rather sharp rivalry between the two branches of this highway, each making a strong bid for the bulk of the tourist travel.

This year it is unusually difficult for the unbiased observer to determine which route offers the better surface, because both are under construction at several points, necessitating detours which are undoubtedly in poor condition, especially in wet weather. Considering first the east branch of the Dixie, the prospective tourist will find good paved roads to Cincinnati, but he will not be able to proceed very far south into Kentucky before he begins to encounter obstacles to easy travel. Both the main roads leading to Lexington are under construction this season so that tourists should make careful inquiries at Cincinnati to determine the proper route to follow at that particular time. It is probable, however, that he will find it necessary to drive first to Falmouth and thence south over a good paved road through Cynthiana to Paris. Here he will have the option of either striking southwest to Lexington or else proceeding in a general southerly direction through Winchester direct to Richmond and Berea. Of these optional roads, the latter is preferable because it is shorter and free from detours.

The next section of the Dixie Highway from Berea to Mt. Vernon, says the writer, has been under construction for a long time and may not be finished this year. Therefore:

Until it is completed motorists will find this stretch in very bad condition. Beginning at Mt. Vernon there is a stretch of good pavement for a few miles—then another poor detour where it is necessary to ford nearly a dozen creeks before reaching the main road again.

Good pavement is then found as far as London, but from that place to Barbourville there are more detours that are said to be the worst on the entire route. One experienced tourist consumed four and one-half hours on this stretch of only 32 miles. These detours are supposed to be completed this fall, and will give a paved road from Corbin to Knoxville. The road from Knoxville to Chattanooga is reported to be in fairly good condition.

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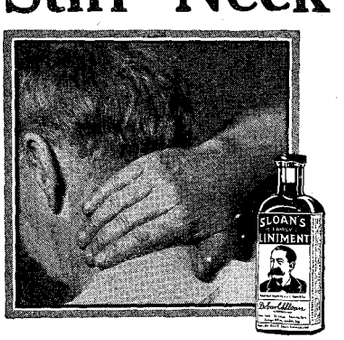
Stiff Neck



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Sloan's Liniment
—kills pain!

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From Knoxville one may go via Asheville to Greenville, a beautiful trip through the mountains, offering scenery unsurpassed east of the Rockies. This allows one to visit Bat Cave, Chimney Rock, Lake Toxaway, Hendersonville, and numerous other resorts near Asheville. The roads are nearly all sand-clay, with some paving.

No description of Southern highways would be complete without at least brief reference to those leading eastward from the Southwest through Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. No longer are tourists from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska obliged to follow the roundabout route via Terre Haute and Indianapolis in order to get down through Kentucky to Tennessee. By using a combination of Illinois State routes 15 and 2, it is now possible to drive over new concrete practically all the way from St. Louis to Cairo without deviating very many miles from the proverbial "air line."

In former years this would have been of no special advantage, but now the tourist is assured of a good road most of the way from Cairo to Memphis, running via Sikeston, New Madrid, Hayti, Blytheville and Osceola. All of this stretch, except about 25 miles between Hayti and the Arkansas line, now consists of good pavement or gravel, so that no one need hesitate to travel that way except, perhaps, in very wet weather.

The shortest route from Memphis to Florida is the Bankhead Highway via Tupelo to Birmingham; thence along the Florida Short Route via Talladega, Sylacauga, Alexander City, Opelika, Columbus, Richland and Dawson to Albany, and finally direct to Lake City and Jacksonville, either via the Florida Short Route through Moultrie, Quitman, Medina and Live Oak, or else along the parallel alternate that runs through Tifton and Valdosta. This route consists largely of good gravel and sand-clay, but there are also a number of unimproved stretches that would be rather difficult to traverse when wet.

Another, tho much longer, way to reach Florida from Memphis is to continue south via Clarksdale, Greenwood to Jackson, and thence to Mobile, either direct via Hattiesburg, or else along a longer but better road via Brookhaven, Hammond, Covington and Gulfport. From Gulfport, the old Spanish Trail may then be followed straight through to Jacksonville, running via Mobile, Pensacola, De Funiak Springs, Marianna, Tallahassee, Monticello, Madison, Live Oak, and Lake City.

The Old Spanish Trail, by the way, has come into prominence in recent years as the best and most direct connection between Florida and Southern California. Long sections of this highway have been paved or graveled, especially in southeastern Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, but there are still many miles in western Florida that are difficult to travel over, tho not ordinarily impassable.

Once the tourist reaches Florida, he will find that his troubles are practically over, because good roads now crisscross the State in practically all directions. The only exception is the southern part of the peninsula, which consists mostly of the famous Everglades, but even here roads are being rapidly constructed, so that in another year or two it will be possible to make a complete circuit of the State by running south along the Florida east coast to Miami; thence west over the famous Tamiami Highway to Marco on the west coast, and north via Fort Myers, Punta Gorda and Sarasota to Tampa.

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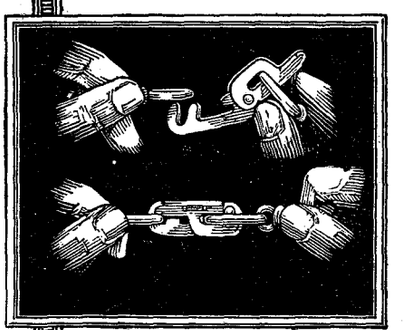

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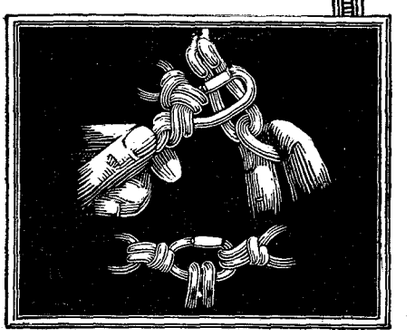

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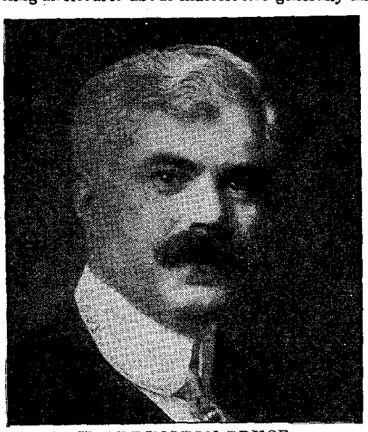

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ONTARIO'S DRINK PLEBISCITE

Continued from page 21

'active and vigorous support.' If time and further trial fail to vindicate its efficacy, the judgment of the people can be invoked again."

The result goes to prove once more, observes the Windsor *Border Cities Star*, that there is a distinct cleavage between town and country in respect to the most desirable method of handling the liquor problem, and this situation, it predicts, "may cause no little embarrassment to the Government before long." By way of explaining this cleavage between town and country, the London (Ontario) *Advertiser* remarks:

"The cities attract new population; there are always more people there ready to start an agitation for a change from present conditions; they are closer together, and it is not difficult for them to draw into one group a large number who have kindred ideas. Then, too, in the present case, there is a large foreign vote in some of the larger cities, made up of those who have come from countries that have not legislated abruptly against the free use of liquor.

"The rural vote of Ontario is made up differently. It is either on the land or not far from it. It represents homes that are more or less removed from the crowd, where people are inclined to observe things for themselves, and as a result are not easily stampeded one way or the other. Rural Ontario has always been the backbone of temperance sentiment in Ontario; and it has demonstrated that it still occupies that position. There were fears exprest that the rural vote would not respond, but it did. It saved the situation."

Speaking of the fact that after five years of experience the huge dry majority was so terribly slashed, the Hamilton *Herald* points out, that at first glance it would seem that the change is confined to the cities and towns, but—

"It will be found that the verdict in favor of the O. T. A. is not so decisive in the rural constituencies as it was in 1919, most of the favorable majorities being smaller than they were five years ago. However, sentiment in the rural districts is demonstrated to have been much steadier than in the large centers of population. The reason for this is not far to seek. In the cities the defects and weaknesses of the O. T. A., such as they are, have been more conspicuously revealed than in the country districts, and the people of the cities have been made more familiar with the evil effects of illicit traffic than country people have been. Hence the desire for a change was more general and intense in the cities than in the country."

According to the Kingston *Daily Standard*, the Provincial Government has an exceedingly hard time ahead of it in the enforcement of this law, "with the majority in favor of it so small." But it adds that however people may differ as to the merits of the law itself, "it will, we believe, be generally agreed that so long as the law

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remains on the statute book, it would be unfortunate if violations of it were encouraged." The advocates of Prohibition will have to work very hard, says the Kingston *British Whig*, in order that "there may not be even a suspicion that the change of opinion that has taken place since the last plebiscite is proceeding still further," and it adds:

"*The Whig* has no regrets at the result of the plebiscite, and regrets only that that result was not more authoritatively announced. It may be that the increase in the strength of the anti-Prohibition forces is only a temporary wave of opinion, due perhaps to the alluring accounts of the financial benefits accruing from government operation of the traffic in the adjoining province. If so, it is fortunate that the wave did not rise high enough to cause a change in our legislation; for constant jumping from the dry column into the wet and vice versa would be even more demoralizing than a consistent policy imposed by only a narrow majority. Perhaps the next test of opinion will show a renewed strength on the part of Prohibition, and a strength more evenly distributed over all parts of the province. That, at any rate, must be the aim of the party which achieved victory by so narrow a margin yesterday."

The Stratford *Beacon-Herald* thinks Premier Ferguson and his cabinet have a serious problem before them because "it is impossible to regard with unconcern the vast turnover of view," which shows that hundreds of thousands of people in Ontario are now opposed to the act to which they gave assent a few years ago, and this daily adds:

"It will remain difficult to enforce it in the large cities, because no law can be effective where it conflicts with such an immense body of opinion. It is true that majorities rule, and altho the many littles in rural Ontario made the mickle that erased the majorities in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, these cities may resent being subject to the dictation of the country vote."

The Brantford *Expositor*, in considering the feeling in some sections in favor of government control, remarks humorously that "it would seem as if the only way to enable certain cities to get government control is to take the men remaining on the farms and find jobs for them in the city." Meanwhile it declares:

"The people of Ontario will expect the Premier to make good his promise, and to undertake the vigorous enforcement of the act. Ever since the promise of the plebiscite, which it was openly boasted would bring about the repeal of the act, there has been a tendency to treat the Ontario Temperance Act as a joke. The time has now come to enforce the law. Bootlegging operations are carried on, it is alleged, in broad daylight, without any attempt at concealment. What is needed to preserve respect for law is prompt action and heavy fines, combined with jail sentences. With heavy jail sentences there will be little disposition to openly disregard the law."

If the Temperance Act is to be maintained in its present form, the Fort William *Daily Times Journal* asserts that "steps

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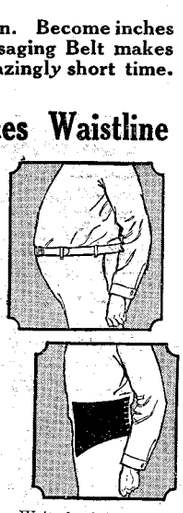

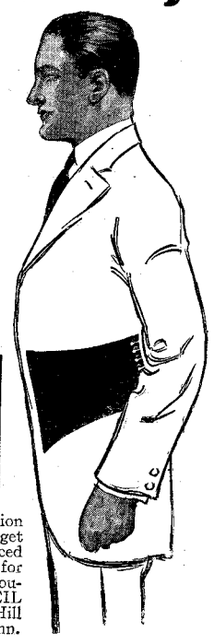

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ONTARIO'S DRINK PLEBISCITE

Continued

must be taken by the Government to make its failure less and its success more." We read then:

"It is, however, possible, with the comparatively small majority in the Province and the large majorities against the act in so many communities of the Province, the Government may choose a middle path and, by some process of local option, permit those communities which are deadly opposed to the act, and in which, judging from their vote, the drastic enforcement of it would be not only unpopular, but almost out of the range of practical administration, to have a measure of Government Control somewhat similar to that of the question for which they gave their majority. Meanwhile the communities favoring the act would be able to enjoy its privileges."

But there will be no Government Control for cities which voted wet, according to the Premier's pronouncement, says the St. Catherines *Standard*, and the law will be enforced to the limit, according to this daily, which claims that the solution of the question from now on lies in rigid enforcement. This obviously dry advocate verges toward prediction in adding:

"No more favorable opportunity will ever offer itself in this Province for the Moderationists to carry their cause, and the prediction may safely be made that with proper enforcement, the O. T. A. will be the settled policy of this Province for all time to come. That there will eventually be a reaction in the Western Provinces is also safe to predict."

The Welland *Tribune-Telegraph* notes that the County of Welland has condemned the Ontario Temperance Act in unmistakable and singularly unanimous voice, and it asks—

"Why? Answer: Bootlegger. There are many who look upon the bootlegger as the legitimate child of the Act, and many more who regard him as the illegitimate child of the Act. Whatever his parentage he is generally regarded as a moral sore, and many votes were cast in favor of Government Control because it was felt, whether rightly or wrongly, that Government Control would hang the O. T. A. and the bootlegger from the one gibbet. Why was opinion so pronounced in our rural sections when in many other rural sections it was scarcely to be found at all? Because the County of Welland has been and is the native lair of the bootlegger. Welland County is the neck of the booze bottle. The fermented beverages flow through here to Cuba, Mexico, and Buffalo. The Canal, Lake Erie, the Niagara River are alive with cased traffic. But there is more to it than that. There is a spirit of resentment against the bootlegger. He is reported to have made fabulous profits while the business of selling shoes and calico and groceries has had to struggle through. And one point more: Resentment has risen because the man who has made the easy money has been usually, tho not always, a foreigner. It rankles a bit in the Canadian breast that it is an outlander who flouts Canadian law and gets very generous returns for doing so."

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The Hamilton *Spectator* calls attention to Premier Ferguson's official statement of the Government's policy following the vote, and says this decision "puts the quietus on the talk of local option or any other expedient for satisfying the desires of certain centers as manifested through the polls." The majority rules, it adds, and "there can be no discrimination of the kind suggested; the problem will be dealt with on a Provincial basis."

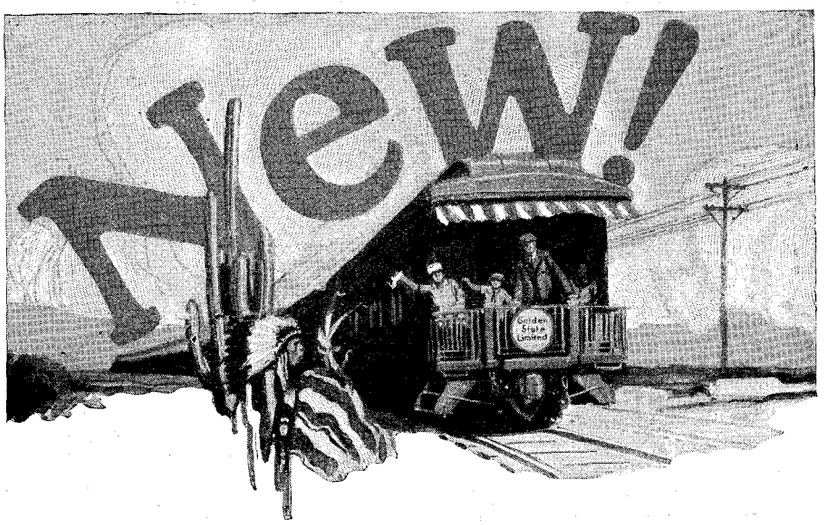
Of particular interest is the judgment of *The Varsity*, the organ of the Provincial University, the University of Toronto, which wonders whether the exhortations for the observance of the law which must follow the vote "will have the effect of changing the state of affairs in Toronto and some other centers which have become notorious during the past year," and it adds:

"The citizens of Toronto and other cities are to be constrained to something which, unquestionably, they do not want, and which they believe is not in their best interests, by fellow citizens who are hardly in a position to pass judgment upon urban conditions—another 'failure of democracy'; for the very vastness of the Province, with the particular environment of every section, makes it intolerable that one part should presume to pass a judgment materially affecting another."

As representative of a clerical view, we have the observation of the Toronto *Canadian Baptist*, which admits that the wet forces polled a great vote because "they secured the bootleggers' support . . . in spite of their large advertisements, insisting that these people were supporting the Ontario Temperance Act." Casting its regard beyond the Province, this weekly observes:

"The eyes of the Dominion were on Ontario: one can go farther and say that all America was watching the contest, for the United States papers were devoting large space to the battle daily. It was a struggle for a key position. The Government Control party had won several Provinces from the dry rule. These were sections of the Dominion where the chances of victory were much more favorable than in old Ontario. The rich mid-Canada province was to be the next prize of the wets. 'They shall not pass' were the deathless words of a gallant army a few years ago as again and again it hurled itself upon a terrible foe, until victory crowned their efforts. It was the motto of Ontario last week. The beer bottle and the barrel shall not return—and they did not. The victory will strengthen Prohibition forces amazingly in all Canada, and will not be without its effect across the border. The wet tide has been turned in Canada."

On the other hand, we have the remark of the Toronto *Hebrew Journal* that the plebiscite proves the electorate is not yet convinced of the "nonsense of prohibition," and it adds. "Ontario will still be the paradise for illegal liquor traffickers and the plebiscite greatly strengthened the prohibition ranks. Years will have to elapse before more modern laws are enacted."



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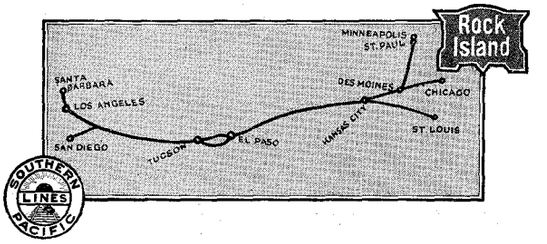

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IF THE PUBLICATION OF THE INCOME-TAX LIST made us a nation of goldfish, as some one has remarked, the fish have at least been able to color the glass of the bowl enough to confuse the public trying to peer through. So remarks a tax expert quoted in the New York *World*, who goes on to show how impossible it is to estimate incomes from the tax list given in the newspapers. THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 8 carried a table showing how the amount of an individual's taxable income might be very roughly estimated from his listed tax. But *The Bond Buyer* (New York) comes out with the statement that all such calculations have been misleading, because the amounts listed in the newspapers are not the taxes actually paid. They are, instead, the taxes originally billed, according to the returns payable by the taxpayers, before the 25 per cent. reduction was granted. *The Bond Buyer* presents a table showing for each group of incomes from "$5,000 to $1,000,000, (a) total tax payment on 1923 income before taking flat 25 per cent. reduction (this is what the newspapers are making public), (b) total tax payment on 1923 income after 25 per cent. reduction and (c) total tax payment on 1924 income to be paid in 1925":

	—ON 1923 INCOME—		
Amount of Net Income	*Total Tax Before 25% Reduction*	*Total Tax After 25% Reduction*	*On 1924 Income Total Tax Payable in 1925*
$5,000	$100	$75	$37.50
6,000	160	120	52.50
8,000	340	255	105.00
10,000	520	390	165.00
12,000	720	540	295.00
14,000	940	705	435.00
16,000	1,180	885	595.00
18,000	1,440	1,080	775.00
20,000	1,720	1,290	975.00
22,000	2,040	1,530	1,195.00
24,000	2,380	1,785	1,435.00
26,000	2,740	2,055	1,695.00
28,000	3,120	2,340	1,975.00
30,000	3,520	2,640	2,275.00
32,000	3,940	2,955	2,595.00
34,000	4,400	3,300	2,915.00
36,000	4,680	3,645	3,255.00
38,000	5,340	4,005	3,615.00
40,000	5,840	4,380	3,995.00
42,000	6,360	4,770	4,375.00
44,000	6,900	5,175	4,775.00
46,000	7,460	5,595	5,195.00
48,000	8,040	6,030	5,635.00
50,000	8,640	6,480	6,095.00
52,000	9,260	6,945	6,575.00
54,000	9,900	7,425	7,075.00
56,000	10,560	7,920	7,575.00
58,000	11,240	8,430	8,095.00
60,000	11,940	8,955	8,635.00
62,000	12,660	9,495	9,175.00
64,000	13,400	10,050	9,735.00
66,000	14,160	10,620	10,315.00
68,000	14,940	11,205	10,915.00
70,000	15,740	11,805	11,535.00
72,000	16,560	12,420	12,175.00
4,000	17,400	13,050	12,815.00
6,000	18,260	13,695	13,475.00
78,000	19,140	14,355	14,155.00
80,000	20,040	15,030	14,835.00
82,000	20,960	15,720	15,535.00
84,000	21,900	16,425	16,255.00
86,000	22,860	17,145	16,995.00
88,000	23,840	17,880	17,735.00
90,000	24,840	18,630	18,495.00
92,000	25,860	19,395	19,275.00
94,000	26,900	20,175	20,075.00
96,000	27,960	20,970	20,895.00
98,000	29,040	21,780	21,735.00
100,000	30,140	22,605	22,575.00
200,000	86,640	64,980	65,575.00
300,000	144,640	108,480	109,575.00
500,000	260,640	195,480	199,575.00
1,000,000	550,640	412,980	429,575.00

In the New York *World*, Mr. Elmer Schlessinger, who has already been quoted, declares that no one can tell from the published tax lists what any income actually is. Business men are not overlooking the fact that the payment of large taxes can be legally evaded in hundreds of ways. In fact, we are told, "the man of medium salary is the only one who is paying the limit of taxation for his income." Taking up the different methods of evasion, Mr. Schlessinger points out that the most popular is to take paper losses. That is, a man sells a large block of stock at a low price and buys it back later at a higher price. The paper loss is deductible from income but the man "still has his stock and as he only does this with stocks in which he has confidence of ultimate value increase he is no worse off in capital value and much better off as far as taxes are concerned." Then, as *The World* sums up Mr. Schlessinger's information:

"Another method is to buy real estate or any property which is not paying dividends but which will eventually increase in value. While holding this property there is no income tax to pay for there are no dividends, and when the accretion in value is finally to be realized by a sale the profit taken in the transaction is amenable to an income tax of only 12½ per cent."

And there is the "private corporation" dodge. Corporations pay only 12½ per cent. Mr. Schlessinger uses the Fords to illustrate his point in this connection. Henry and Edsel own practically all the Ford Company stock. If the income were taxed as that of individuals it would pay a 40 per cent. tax, or $48,000,000. Because it is that of a corporation it pays only $14,449,673. Adding the actual personal income tax paid by the two Fords makes a total of $18,901,873, or nearly $40,000,000 less than the Fords would have paid "if they had been taxed proportionately with the shoe clerk and the teacher." And finally, there is the tax-exempt security. So much has been said of the rush to buy tax-exempt bonds that there is no need of enlarging upon it here, except to note that the authority we are quoting says he knows a man worth $10,000,000 who paid a $6,000 income tax, owing to his large investment in tax-exempt bonds.

The income-tax publicity is used by the Alexander Hamilton Institute to correct what it considers the erroneous belief that a few bankers in Wall Street can dictate to the industries of the country. The income-tax figures, we read in the Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, show that bank profits are much smaller than industrial profits, the following table being submitted in proof:

Federal Taxes on Incomes of 1923

United States Steel Corporation	$15,935,000
Ford Motor Company	14,449,000
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. and Subsidiaries	3,370,000
Pan-American Petroleum & Trans. Company	2,905,000
F. W. Woolworth Company	2,744,000
American Chemical & Dye Corporation	2,383,000
American Tobacco Company	2,127,000
American Can Company	1,831,000
National Biscuit Company	1,692,000
American Locomotive	1,678,000
Corn Products Refining Company	1,565,000
American Smelting & Refining Company	1,260,000
National Lead Company	1,114,000

Federal Taxes on Incomes of 1923 Paid by New York Banks

Central Union Trust Company	$534,000
National Bank of Commerce	273,000
Bankers' Trust Company	272,000
United States Trust Company	231,000
National City Bank	209,000
Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company	206,000
Chatham & Phenix National Bank	148,000
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	104,000
Hanover National Bank	91,000
Seaboard National Bank	87,000
Chemical National Bank	77,000

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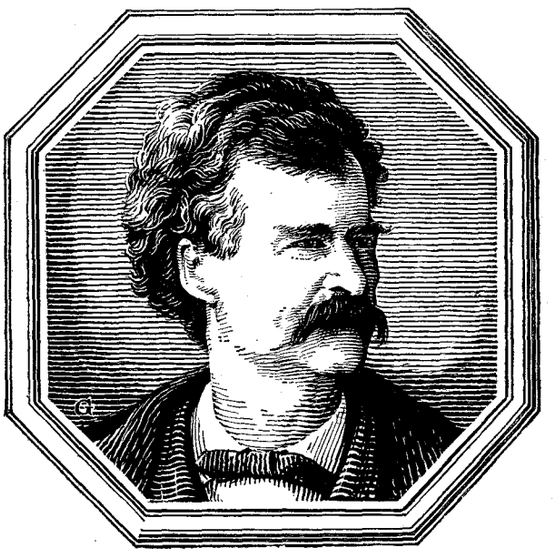
For fifteen years—until he was past sixty—Mark Twain put most of his income into promoting an ill-fated type setting machine. Constantly, the money he could spare above a modest scale of living went into this venture, until about $190,000 had been utterly lost. Had Mark Twain realized that diversification is a fundamental principle to be observed in the employment of surplus funds, he would have been spared this misfortune, which so unnecessarily clouded a good part of his life.



Mark Twain's Great Mistake

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HIS large income from literary work alone, if conservatively invested, would have made Mark Twain's life free of financial worries. But, like many others, he went through the experience of staking too much on one venture. It cost him the earnings of many fruitful years. The business man who concentrates all his capital in his business, when it no longer is necessary to do so, risks the same fate. The investor who does not diversify makes the same mistake.

Too Many Eggs in One Basket

Many a list of securities submitted to us shows that the owner is putting too many, perhaps all, of his eggs in one basket. The securities are all of the same kind—sometimes all of one issue—the obligation of a single concern, or of a single industry. Sometimes the total investment fund is concentrated in mortgages on real estate, buildings or farm property.

The Wise Investment Policy

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Customers of this house can thoroughly diversify their bond investments, and they are always advised to do so. Our lists afford wide choice for selection of issues which exactly suit the individual requirements as to type, maturity, marketability, yield—and which properly *fit into* the investor's other holdings.

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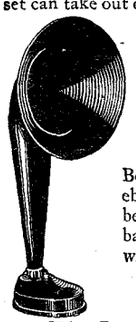

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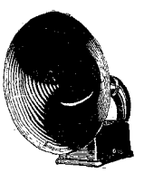

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 5.—The provisional government established in Peking ousts the young Emperor of China from his palace, and imposes on him an agreement abolishing titles in the household of the Manchu dynasty, and reducing his allowance from $4,000,000 to $500,000.

November 6.—Prime Minister Baldwin appoints Winston Churchill, former Liberal, to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and makes Austen Chamberlain Foreign Secretary. The Earl of Birkenhead is named Secretary for India.

Mario G. Menocal, former President, who had charged that General Machado, Liberal, was elected President of Cuba by fraud, now admits that his rival is legally elected.

The Army of Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian war-lord, who has defeated the armies of the Peking Government, arrives in Tientsin.

November 7.—The ministry under Dr. Ignaz Seipel resigns as a result of the general railroad strike which has stopt all trains except those carrying foodstuffs and workmen in Austria, and President Hainisch is said to be faced with one of the severest crises the new republic has yet encountered.

November 8.—Spain is invaded by a number of Spanish revolutionaries coming from France, and in clashes with the police five of the revolutionaries and two policemen are killed.

November 9.—With the approval of Premier Mussolini, the Minister of the Interior prohibits all political meetings in Italy, pending the issuance of new orders regulating such gatherings.

A column of 1,500 Brazilian revolutionists, commanded by Generals Zeccanetto and Mezquita, has invaded the State of Rio Grande, Brazil, according to advices from the Uruguayan border.

November 10.—Two of the Spanish revolutionaries who entered Spain from France are executed at Barcelona, and thirty-six are held for summary trial before a military court. The Government establishes a strict censorship of all news.

DOMESTIC

November 5.—The election of Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Democrat, as Governor of Wyoming for the unexpired term of her husband, extending into 1927, is conceded. Mrs. Ross is the widow of Gov. William B. Ross, who died in office early in October.

Two radio signals starting simultaneously from the Grand Central Palace, New York, girdle the globe, one traveling East by relay, making the circuit in five seconds, and the other, traveling West by relay, making it in six seconds. The human element is held responsible for the slower circuit.

November 7.—The Walker law in New York State which prohibits the existence of secret, oathbound associations, except those named in benevolent, law and labor organizations, and requires all other secret associations to file with the Secretary of State a copy of their constitution and their roster of membership is upheld by the State Supreme

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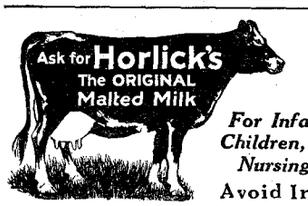

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Court. An appeal is taken by counsel for the Ku Klux Klan.

President Coolidge appoints Robert D. Carey, former Governor of Wyoming, head of an agricultural inquiry commission of eight members whose task will be to devise means of preventing a recurrence of the recent farm depression.

November 8.—The 1924 popular vote for President, unofficially estimated, shows that about 30,000,000 voted, an increase of about 4,000,000 over 1920, announces Simon Michelet, of Washington, one of the prime backers of the "get-out-the-vote" movement. This is not a large increase, he says, but it is larger than the average four-year gain.

November 9.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who had represented Massachusetts continuously for thirty-one years in the United States Senate, dies at the Charlesgate Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in his seventy-fifth year.

November 10.—Divorces showed a more rapid rate of increase than marriages last year, the Census Bureau announces, statistics showing the number of divorces was 11 per cent. more than in 1922, while the number of marriages was only 8.4 per cent. larger.

Secretary of State Hughes announces that the American Government has proposed to the Persian Government that the approximately $110,000 due the United States from Persia in reimbursement of the expense of sending home the body of Maj. Robert W. Imbrie, the American Vice-Consul murdered by a Persian mob, be utilized for the creation of a fund for the education of Persian students in the United States.

November 11.—President Coolidge announces the appointment of Theodore Douglas Robinson of New York, nephew of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

It is announced that Secretary of Labor James J. Davis has informed the President that he desires to retire from his post on March 4.

Nine residents of the Elks' National Home at Bedford, Virginia, are killed and twenty-six are made ill by arsenic in cider which they drank. It is reported that the keg containing the cider had been used as a container for an arsenic compound for spraying fruit-trees.

The manufacture of fruit beverages and cider for home consumption containing more than the alcoholic limit of one-half of 1 per cent. is legal, provided the beverage is non-intoxicating, Judge Morris A. Soper rules in the Federal Court in Baltimore, in the case of Representative John Philip Hill of Maryland.

More Deep Stuff.—DUMB DORA—"Last week he sent me a box of candy with a card reading, 'Sweets to the Sweet.'"

ACTIVE AGNES—"That was a pretty sentiment."

DUMB DORA—"Yes, but this week he sent me an ivory hair-brush."—*The Times of Cuba.*

Why They Look That Way.—INQUIRING FRIEND: "Why must a judge look so impassive?"

HIS HONOR: "If you show any signs of interest in a lawyer's argument he'll never stop."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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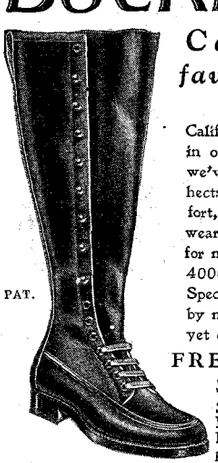

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

And the Tires Will Hiss.—If any of those brass tacks get into auto tires, the motorists won't be yelling for Dawes.—*Cherokee Chief.*

The New Biology.—"One rat, according to figures by Laythe yesterday, can produce a total of 1,658 rats and mice during the space of a single year."—*Rocky Mountain News.*

Hair As Is.—"Why don't you bob your hair?"

"I can't decide on the style," answered Miss Cayenne. "I don't know whether to have it look like a whisk broom or a feather duster."—*Washington Star.*

Trouble to Boot.—
The bootlegger paused, and great was his awe
When he saw on the road a bootlimb of the law. —*Farm and Fireside.*

Hastening the Finish.—The advantage of tetraethyl will be that it is more direct and quick in results. Without its use one has to wait till the gasoline has been run through the motor and the car gets onto a railroad crossing.—*Cherokee Chief.*

Out of Order.—"Well, darling, what did you see at church to-day?" a little three-year-old was asked after her first visit to a real church service.

"Oh, Muvver, I saw de funniest thing—dere was a man dat said his prayers and den he didn't go to bed."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Repose Needed.—Once a city man out of work had "hired out" to a farmer. At four o'clock in the morning the newly employed hired man was called to breakfast. A few minutes later the old farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say! Come back and eat breakfast 'fore you go to work!" he yelled after him.

"I ain't goin' to work," the man called back. "I'm going to find a place where I can stay all night."—*Tale End.*

Right in His Line.—A great many people who are not farmers have taken up land in Western States. An old-timer rode over to the outfit of one newcomer and asked him what he had been doing before he came West.

"I was a wrestler."

"How much land have you declared on?"

"One hundred and sixty acres."

"Well, you got something to wrestle with now, bo," averred the old-timer, as he gave his steed a resounding whack.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Fancy Work.—"Sam, what's a farmerette?"

"Well, Bill a farmerette's a farm woman, but not a regular, honest-to-goodness farm woman—the ette part of it means something kind o' fancy, you know."

"I see—like a kitchenette, hey? Supposed to be a kitchen, but just a fancy kind o' clothes closet with a little gas-stove in it. . . . But what good's a farmerette?"

"Why, Bill, I reckon the place for the farmerette is in the kitchenette."—*Farm and Fireside.*

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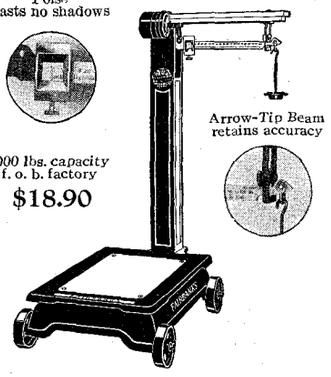

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